

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KPNLF Spokesman Says Talks With SRV Preferred [AFP] A 1

JAPAN

Nakasone Holds Talks With CSSR Minister C 1
Nakasone, FRG's Vogel Discuss Arms Race C 1
MITI To Change Tax System To Promote Imports C 1
Accord Reached With USSR on Salmon Catch C 2
JSP Leader Urges LDP To Send Mission to DPRK C 2
New Finance Market To Help Reduce Trade Surplus C 3
Union Notes Asbestos Hazard on Okinawa Bases C 4
Fishing Boat Seized by Soviet Patrol Boat C 4

NORTH KOREA

Government Protests 31 May SR-71 Infiltration D 1
Red Cross Delegates Criticize 'Folk Village' D 1
Red Cross Team's Impression of South Plant Noted D 2
Realization of Parliamentary Talks Proposal Urged D 2
CPRF Denounces Suppression of USIS Occupiers D 4
Increased S. Korean Police Suppression Decried D 4
[NODONG SINMUN 31 May]
JSP Group Hosts Banquet During Pyongyang Visit D 5
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Chongnyon Leader D 7
Envoy to Soviet Union Hosts Film Show in Minsk D 9
Press Conference on Bulgarian Industrial Fair Held D 9
Ministry Cited on Discovery of Mineral Deposits D 10
DPRK-Mozambique Protocol on Economic Ties Signed D 10

SOUTH KOREA

ROK To Propose Preliminary Contact on N-S Talks E 1
[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 31 May]
North Said Likely To Attend Seoul Olympics E 1
[TONG-A ILBO 31 May]
Papers Appraise Results of N-S Red Cross Talks E 2
'Progress in Family Reunion' [THE KOREA HERALD 31 May] E 2
CHOSON ILBO Raises 'Suspensions' [30 May] E 3
Kim Tae-chung Urged To Stop Political Activities E 4
[THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]
Police Confiscate CPD Materials on Kwangju E 5
[THE KOREA HERALD 31 May]
NKDP Resolution Urges Probe Into Kwangju Case E 5
[THE KOREA HERALD 31 May]
NKDP Demand for Release of Occupiers Rejected E 5
[THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]
ROK 'Strongly' Urges Japan To Open Markets Wider E 7
No Tae-u Urges Smooth Settlement of Fingerprint Issue E 7
TONG-A ILBO on JSP Approach to South Korea [29 May] E 8

Reportage on Columbian Foreign Minister's Visit	E	9
Trade Pact Concluded	E	9
Chon Confers Order	E	9

MONGOLIA

Meeting Commemorates 60th Air Force Anniversary	F	1
Soviet Group Lays Wreaths	F	1
Dashdabhaa, Yondon Receive Cuban Minister	F	1

BURMA

People's Assembly Delegation Leaves for PRC	G	1
Joint Border Inspection Team Returns From PRC	G	1

CAMBODIA

'Heavy' SRV-Khmer Rouge Fighting Reported	H	1
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 31 May]		
Hun Sen Interviewed on Foreign Affairs, Security	H	1
Noncommunist Forces To Form 'Single Command'	H	3
[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 31 May]		
Briefs: Returnees in Kompong Thom	H	3

LAOS

CSSR Government Delegation Visits 28-29 May	I	1
Meets Phoun Sipaseut, Departs	I	1

THAILAND

Prem's Economic Adviser Optimistic on GDP Growth	J	1
[BANGKOK POST 30 May]		
Chat Thai Party Submits New No-Confidence Motion	J	2
VOFA 'Special Report' on Malay Border Situation	J	2
Rebel Chat Thai MP's Quit House Committees	J	3
[THE NATION REVIEW 31 May]		
VOFA: SRV Economic Promises Remain 'Empty Words'	J	3

VIETNAM

Antidrought Measures Taken in Northern Provinces	K	1
NHAN DAN Editorial on Improving Labor Norms [29 May]	K	1
Truong Chinh Greetss CSSR's Husak on Reelection	K	3

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Discusses Cambodia Talks, U.S.-SRV Ties	N	1
KOMPAS Views Soviet Union's 'Asian Forum' Plan [24 May]	N	1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mokhtar Discusses Cambodia Proximity Talks [Jakarta]	O	1
--	---	---

SINGAPORE

Mokhtar Claims PRC Support for Cambodia Plan
[THE STRAITS TIMES 30 May]

O 1

PHILIPPINES

President Marcos' Interview, Health Reported [AFP]

P 1

Marcos Invites Opposition Figures To Return

P 2

President Rebuts Sin's Remarks in Washington

P 2

Ople Seeks Review of Bases Labor Agreement

P 2

Negros Task Force Commander Relieved of Duty

P 3

[BUSINESS DAY 30 May]

Armed Forces Chief Calls for Active Vigilance

P 4

'Dead or Alive' Order for Priest's Killers

P 4

[BUSINESS DAY 30 May]

KPNLF SPOKESMAN SAYS TALKS WITH SRV PREFERRED

HK301438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 30 (AFP) -- Cambodia's tripartite resistance has said it would prefer to negotiate directly with Vietnam, rather than the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, to end Cambodia's guerrilla war, a resistance spokesman said here today.

Talks with Phnom Penh would probably prove fruitless because it lacked the political clout to secure a total Vietnamese withdrawal, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) spokesman said. He said the preference for talks with Hanoi had been voiced by representatives of the resistance government, meeting here yesterday with officials of the association of southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The United Nations-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) embraces the KPNLF, forces loyal to former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the communist Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh's Heng Samrin government was installed by Vietnam after its troops entered Cambodia in December 1978.

The officials of ASEAN -- grouping Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei -- met here on a Malaysian proposal for "proximity talks" between the CGDK and Phnom Penh, as a way to end the war. They conferred later with the CGDK people. The KPNLF spokesman, who attended the CGDK-ASEAN meeting, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE it had seemed more logical to negotiate directly with the Vietnamese for a withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia.

A Sihanoukist spokesman contacted here told AFP his faction was seriously considering the details and possible implications of the ASEAN proposal. He declined comment on whether talks with Hanoi would imply acceptance of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia, where it has maintained an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops since early 1979.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said during a stopover here yesterday that Vietnam was "playing a waiting game" in Cambodia, in hope that the international community and ASEAN "will grow tired of the issue and eventually accept Vietnam's imposed status quo in Cambodia."

A Thai diplomatic source said the issue of implied acceptance of the Cambodian status quo would not bear on the proposed talks. "Hypothetically, if talks between the CGDK and Hanoi were to take place, they would only be aimed at negotiating the eventual withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and self-determination for its people," he said.

"This would not mean that we are automatically accepting the Vietnamese status quo in Cambodia," he added.

The diplomat said Thailand welcomed efforts by any country which would help secure a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem, provided those efforts were consistent with U.N. resolutions calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia. Such a withdrawal, he said, would clear the way for U.N.-supervised general elections in Cambodia.

NAKASONE HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR MINISTER

OW300801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- Czechoslovakia's Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Obzine sought cooperation from private Japanese firms in economic development in talks Thursday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Obzina complained of the poor quality of electronic and other products in his country and told Nakasone he planned to tell Czech manufacturers to approach their Japanese counterparts to enlist their help in producing better products, Japanese officials said. They said the Japanese premier urged the visiting Czech leader to talk directly to private Japanese companies about possible industrial cooperation. Obzine conveyed to Nakasone an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia from Czech premier Lubomir Strougal, the officials added.

In a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Obzina also relayed a similar invitation from Abe's Czech counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek who visited Japan in April, 1983, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

NAKASONE, FRG'S VOGEL DISCUSS ARMS RACE

OW301111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the leader of West Germany's main opposition party, Hans-Jochen Vogel, agreed Thursday on efforts to check the superpower arms race, Japanese officials said. The two men discussed East-West relations and international economic affairs at Nakasone's office for nearly half an hour.

Vogel, parliamentary chairman of Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) and their candidate for the chancellorship, told Nakasone his party attached importance to the West German-Japanese relationship, the officials said.

Nakasone told Vogel that a bright outlook for peace and disarmament was developing on the international political scene. They shared the view that Japan and West Germany must strive to prevent the U.S.-Soviet arms race from escalating.

Vogel, here since earlier this week, said West Germany's diplomacy toward the East helped ease tensions between the two halves of the divided European country.

Replying to a question from Vogel on the Korean peninsula, Nakasone said signs of detente had emerged and that Japan would do what it could, according to the officials.

Nakasone promised efforts to correct the Japanese trade surplus with the United States and Europe, the officials said. The politicians agreed on coordination to settle trade disputes between Japan and Europe, they said.

MITI TO CHANGE TAX SYSTEM TO PROMOTE IMPORTS

OW301215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has decided to adopt a package of medium- and long-term measures to help mitigate trade frictions with other countries, ministry sources said Thursday.

According to the sources, the package will incorporate such measures as the institution of a new tax system designed to promote imports of manufactured goods, promotion of industrial cooperation with smaller enterprises in developing nations and the introduction of a system to provide tax breaks to domestic businesses for promotion of domestic demand.

Under the projected new tax system for promotion of manufactured imports, Japanese enterprises importing machines from other countries will be allowed to set aside a certain portion of import costs as tax-free reserve funds, according to the sources.

As for promotion of industrial cooperation with smaller enterprises, the ministry will promote measures to foster them as foreign currency-earning businesses, the sources said.

The ministry has been drafting the package as part of its efforts to ease trade frictions with other countries from a medium- and long-term viewpoint, apart from the government's efforts to work out an action program, expected to be announced in July. The ministry considers it necessary to work out such package because the action program is expected to incorporate mainly short-term market-opening measures.

ACCORD REACHED WITH USSR ON SALMON CATCH

OW301203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 30 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Thursday reached agreement on Japan's 1985 salmon catch quota in the northwestern Pacific that reduced the quota to 37,600 tons from the previous year's 40,000 tons, Japanese officials said. Fishery cooperation fee Japan pays to the Soviet Union was set at 4.25 billion yen, the same as 1984, they said.

Japan agreed to end fishing salmon in the Soviet 200-mile economic zone by July 31, the same time as last year.

Japan had to give up its request for a change in fishing grounds to northward. Red salmon like low water temperatures and may soon move northward as a result of a rise in the water temperature in the area covered by the agreement.

With a Soviet-proposed cooperation fee payment for unfilled quotas in last year's catch and other matters yet to be agreed upon, it may be difficult for Japanese boats to leave for the fishing grounds by the proposed June 1, the officials said.

During the negotiations, the Soviet Union and Japan were wide apart on both catch quota and cooperation fee before they compromised. Japan called for a quota of 42,500 tons, the amount which it had been granted between 1976 and 1983 but which the Soviet Union called unrealistic. The Soviets, proposing 35,000 tons, asked for a cooperation fee of between 5 and 5.5 billion yen, the officials said.

JSP LEADER URGES LDP TO SEND MISSION TO DPRK

OW300629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Makoto Tanabe urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday to send a mission from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to North Korea, government officials said.

Nakasone, prime minister and president of the conservative LDP, replied that he would discuss Tanabe's proposal with senior party officials, they said.

Tanabe, second in command of Japan's main opposition party, visited North Korea May 21-25 and met with President Kim Il-song. He conveyed to Nakasone his conviction that North Korea would not cut off dialogue with the South. Tanabe also told Nakasone that the communist regime in Pyongyang had neither the will nor the power to invade South Korea.

North Korea harbors strong hopes of improving ties with Japan, with which it has no diplomatic relations, Tanabe was quoted as saying.

The prime minister told Tanabe he welcomed efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and hoped for good results from inter-Korean dialogue.

NEW FINANCE MARKET TO HELP REDUCE TRADE SURPLUS

OW301223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 30 May 85

[By Tsukasa Maekawa]

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- Japan will open a yen-denominated bankers acceptance (BA) market June 1 amid uncertainty about the merits of the new short-term finance facility.

The opening of the market, which followed a Japan-U.S. agreement in May last year, is expected to increase international use of the yen and promote liberalization of domestic short-term financial market.

The finance ministry has said the BA market will help increase imports from the United States and thus reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with that country which last year soared to a record 37 billion dollars. Japan's yen-denominated imports currently account for only 3 to 4 percent of the country's total imports. But traders and banks told KYODO NEWS SERVICE they will have to closely watch the market development before they make significant moves.

The BA market is where yen-denominated trade financing bills, accepted by banks, are traded.

The Finance Ministry has allowed traders to bring to banks five categories of trade bills, which fall due within six months after shipment of goods. The minimum trading unit of the bill has been set at 100 million yen. The banks raise money for trade financing by selling the interest-bearing documents to investors in the BA market. The market's future depends on whether the interest rates on BA bills, determined by market forces, are low enough for traders to switch their borrowing to the new scheme, banking analysts said.

Analysts said BA interest rates are generally viewed as falling to a level close to those on another short-term investment instrument, certificates of deposit (CDs), whose rate currently stands at about 6.5 percent. "But we can't really tell at the moment how BA interest will move," a senior official of a major Tokyo bank said.

Banks are worried about the inclusion of import settlement bills in the categories of bills to be traded and a planned entry of securities firms into the bill accepting business, analysts said. The inclusion of the import settlement bills, decided by the Finance Ministry late last year, threatens banks as importers may turn away from the current means of borrowing using export usance facilities which now provide a major source of income to banks, they said. "The inclusion of such bills will more or less affect the bank's earnings performance," one banker said. Banks also fear that introduction of import financing bills may become a stepping stone for introduction of commercial papers in Japan -- an unsecured promissory note used by companies to raise funds directly without going through banks, analysts said.

Competition in the business is expected to come to a head in 1986 fiscal year beginning next April 1, when securities companies will be allowed to deal in BA bills. Trading will be handled only by banks and money brokers before that date, according to Finance Ministry.

UNION NOTES ASBESTOS HAZARD ON OKINAWA BASES

OW310445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Naha, May 31 KYODO -- Japanese Workers at American military bases in Okinawa are being increasingly exposed to asbestos without adequate safeguards, a union survey claimed Friday. U.S. military facilities built before the reversion to Japan of Okinawa from the U.S. in May 1972 mostly use asbestos for heat and noise insulation.

The 5,000-member Okinawa chapter of the All Japan Garrison Forces Labor Union conducted the survey at U.S. military facilities in Okinawa. The findings, released Friday, show that only 17 percent of 576 member unionists covered in the survey have been given dust-tight masks to wear when handling asbestos, as recommended by the labor safety and hygiene law. The remaining 83 percent of workers use paper masks or towels which are inadequate to protect them from the harmful effects of asbestos, the union said.

Working hours involving handling asbestos have increased to 36 from 28 on the monthly average for the 172 union members who work for the U.S. Marines, the survey said. The survey, the first of its kind ever conducted in U.S. military installations in Japan, will be used by the union to urge the Japanese authorities to conduct health checks on Japanese staff employed by the U.S. military, and to make the U.S. forces abide by the law, the union said.

FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY SOVIET PATROL BOAT

OW301045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Sapporo, May 30 KYODO -- A 19-ton Japanese fishing boat with a crew of five from Matsumae, Hokkaido, has been seized by the Soviet Union on charges of violating the Soviet 200-mile zone, it was confirmed Thursday.

The salmon-catching boat Yone Maru was seized by a Soviet patrol boat Tuesday afternoon and taken to the Soviet port of Nakhodka Thursday morning, according to a report reaching the Otaru-based regional maritime safety office through the Foreign Ministry. All the crewmen are in good health, the report said.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 31 MAY SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK311017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above our territorial waters east of Kosong to fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, committing an espionage against the North from 10:38 to 10:46 on May 31.

Such espionage flights into the sky above the DPRK territorial waters of East and West Seas numbered 10 in May alone. This clearly shows that today when the North-South dialogue is going on, the U.S. imperialists persistently scheme to deliberately aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

RED CROSS DELEGATES CRITICIZE 'FOLK VILLAGE'

SK300430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 29 (KCNA-correspondent) -- Our delegation, guided by the South Korean side, started an inspection on the afternoon of May 28 after concluding the first-day session of the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks. The place where we were conducted was the "folk village" in Pora-ri, Kihung Myon, Yongin County, Kyonggi Province.

The "folk village," we were told, is a village built by the South Korean authorities in the 1970s under the name of "inheritance" and "preservation" of the "tradition of national culture." They conducted us there, it seemed, to show to the guests how they "preserve" the "national tradition" in South Korea.

There we found in the "folk village" handsome houses of nobles and shabby thatch-roofed cottages of peasants and fishermen and houses producing local specialties and craftworks of the Yi Dynasty. Standing there were also such setups as large outdoor cabaret, indoor stage, entertainment hall and taverns something unknown in a feudal village. Kisaeng tourism is in vogue at these establishments.

No explanation was needed to see that this village was to represent in a "modern version" the sight of feudal nobles reciting poems, sporting with kisaeng girls, in the bygone days.

From every point of view, the "folk village" was, no doubt, a "tourist gay quarter of feudal fashion" camouflaged under national veil. There spread a vivid picture of the social evils in the past days when the peasants, handicraftsmen, especially the "servants" who were subject in social standing to the nobles in old days had to obey the latter's orders and instructions.

When we talk about the national tradition, we should cite the industrious and stout quality of our people and their beautiful customs and manners never seen in any other country. But they were advertising the corrupt life of the feudal nobles who ate the bread of idleness by oppressing and exploiting the people as the "national tradition." This was something hardly understandable to us.

We thought that the village would paralyse the consciousness of national independence and mold people into spiritless beings blindly obeying power and outside forces, benighted by ignorance.

RED CROSS TEAM'S IMPRESSION OF SOUTH PLANT NOTED

SK301657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 29 (KCNA correspondent) -- The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society to the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks on the afternoon of May 28 was shown round the Samsung electronics co. plant in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, by the South Korean side. The original plant was established by the father of comprador capitalist Yi Pyong-chol in 1938 and inherited by Yi Pyong-chol.

Under the rule of the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui "governments" after the August 15 liberation, Yi Pyong-chol was said to have grown to be one of the three largest financial groups in South Korea with the backing of power and his U.S. master.

He has left no stone unturned in money-making. If he stretched his hands to the domain of fibre, hundreds of minor fibre enterprises closed their doors all at once and if he cast his eye at the sugar domain, minor sugar enterprises ruined overnight.

It was Yi Pyong-chol who raked up pennies even from the pockets of children.

It is said that he is extremely grudging of money toward workers. But we think there is no one who would outdistance him in serving the master and extolling the authorities to the skies. In this way, he induced foreign capital, received "preferential loans" and increased his enterprise in an "octopus feet" way and annexed not a small number of minor enterprises.

The Samsung electronics co. plant we visited had "prospered" in that way. But it is operating, running into red figures, as the prices of its products are below those of accessories imported from foreign countries. As a result, its debts are snowballing year after year.

They say Yi Pyong-chol himself does not know how much his foreign debts are and how much bank money he has used. As his fellow comprador enterprisers went under one after another in recent years, he is reported to be worried often about his fate. It seems that he is trying to find a way out of his bankruptcy in two points. One is to intensify his exploitation of workers and the other is to serve the U.S. and Japanese masters more faithfully and rely upon power more firmly.

This is why he is reported to have paid a fabulous amount of money earned by all sorts of illicit means including smuggling to his masters.

REALIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL URGED

SK301220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0845 GMT 30 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "For the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland -- Our Proposal for North-South Parliamentary Talks Is a Realistic One for Peace and Reunification"]

[Text] The Korean people ardently hope that a drastic change will take place in the situation of our country in this significant year marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party and, thus, a new phase will be opened to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

By reflecting these aspirations of the whole nation, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK, held some time ago, set forth a new proposal for making contact between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly and holding talks to provide an epochal phase in promoting national rapprochement and trust between the North and South, in removing the prevailing danger of war, and in easing tension.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the first day of national division, we have put forward many reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have persistently struggled for their realization.

The strained situation prevailing in our country urgently demands that the North and South pool their strength in swiftly taking an epochal measure to break through the present difficult situation, to redirect the situation towards relaxation, and to create circumstances in favor of the country's peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

The proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks is a just overture provided to embody this demand. It is the most realistic proposal for the preservation of peace -- a life-or-death question concerning the destiny of the nation.

Today, the biggest obstacle dividing the North and South is the distrust and misunderstanding which have been accumulated in the course of the division which has continued for 40 years. This distrust and misunderstanding can be removed only when the two sides' suspicion of being threatened by the strength of the other side is eliminated.

When a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced at North-South parliamentary talks, the North and South authorities can easily settle the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression through high-level political talks, distrust and misunderstanding can be removed, and an atmosphere for national unity can be created.

Also, North-South parliamentary talks are the best way for easing tension within the nation, under the current conditions in which tripartite talks have not been held. Our proposal to discuss the question of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression at North-South parliamentary talks is one to resolve the question concerning the country's peace to the point at which the North and South can do as much as possible even before tripartite talks are held. Reality demands that, even though the question of consolidating peace in Korea cannot be completely settled by anything other than tripartite talks, a means for making the most of any possibility, and of approaching even a step closer to peace, be explored. The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is based on this realistic demand regarding the attainment of peace in the country, that the North and South can do as much as possible even before the proposal for tripartite talks is realized.

The realization of the SPA's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks will not only effect an epochal advance in guaranteeing peace in our country and laying a foundation for peaceful reunification, but will also be (?beneficial) to the preservation of world peace.

In terms of dialogue, the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is also very realistic and reasonable. Dialogue can be held at North-South parliamentary talks on the basis of democracy. Also, opinions of all walks of life can be smoothly embodied in matters to be discussed. This shows that North-South parliamentary talks can become the most reasonable and realistic form of dialogue in opening a breakthrough for tiding over the country's difficulties.

When a joint declaration of nonaggression is announced as a result of the realization of North-South parliamentary talks and a declaration of nonaggression is adopted at high-level political talks between the North and South, this will, indeed, greatly contribute to preventing a possible armed clash between the North and South, to guaranteeing peace, and to laying a foundation for the country's peaceful reunification.

CPRF DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF USIS OCCUPIERS

SK300457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA) -- The South Korean high-ranking authorities and "judicial" officials revealed the intention to detain 25 of the students who occupied the "U.S. Information Service" in Seoul and refer 43 of them to "summary trials" for punishment, threatening that the incident of occupation would be dealt with from the "viewpoint of security". This is a treacherous challenge to the just patriotic struggle for national dignity and independence and sovereignty. So says the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 310 published on May 29. It declares:

It must not go unnoticed that the South Korean fascist elements are scheming to link the afore-said anti-U.S. struggle of students with us.

Claiming that the anti-U.S. slogans of the students are just the same as those at the recent Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people, they intend to launch into another wholesale anti-communist campaign against us with a hue and cry over fictitious "back-stage manipulation" by someone.

This cannot be construed otherwise than a sinister intention to foster antagonism and alienation within the nation, aggravate the North-South relations and throw a wet blanket over the dialogue between the North and South which has been resumed with so much efforts. The South Korean authorities must discontinue the foolish acts, immediately stop suppression of patriotic students, release the arrested students at once and step down from power without delay.

INCREASED S. KOREAN POLICE SUPPRESSION DEcriED

SK310320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 30 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May commentary: "Hangmen All Wrapped Up in Suppression"]

[Text] It is said that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique appropriates 6.4 percent of the budget for police expenses, that most of the money is spent in building up equipment for suppression, and that a large portion of the money is appropriated for the development and introduction of tear gas canisters, in particular. Foreign press reports say that South Korea ranks first in the world in the consumption of tear gas canisters. This is more evidence showing how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to obstruct the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggles of South Korean youths, students, and people.

While babbling about the need to improve efficiency in suppressing demonstrations, the fascist clique is increasing police forces on a large scale and continuously developing and introducing means and equipment for suppression.

The rascals have introduced a large number of electric billy clubs which make people lose consciousness for a moment by giving them an electric shock and have just introduced tear gas canister launchers which can shoot 64 canisters at a time. Moreover, they have imported electronic equipment with a lot of money and use it as a means to suppress the people.

Even at this very hour, the fascist clique is shooting tear gas canisters at random while frantically suppressing, engaging in suppression by mobilizing several thousands or tens of thousands of fully armed suppression forces in an effort to obliterate the struggle of youths, students, and people who are rising for independence, democracy, and reunification.

This is clearly shown in the fact that on 18 May the rascals brutally suppressed the youths, students, and people in Kwangju who rose for a struggle on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising by mobilizing some 60,000 heavily armed riot police. The air over South Korean cities and areas surrounding universities, in particular, is polluted with tear gas. People are suffering pain because they cannot open their eyes and breathe. Only riot police, who wear gas masks, are not suffering. Numerous deformed babies were born in Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, and other cities because of the tear gas. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is the only fascist hangman in this world that bloodily suppresses its fellow countrymen and -- what is worse -- unarmed people who rose for democratic rights and freedom, randomly shooting poisonous tear gas canisters at them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's outrageous brutality of suppression clearly shows the whole world that the rascals are a group of fascist hooligans who cannot live even for a moment without wielding bayonets against their fellow countrymen.

The fascist clique is responding to the people's just call for the fascist clique to resign from office and take responsibility for the Kwangju massacre brutality by conducting more brutal suppression operations. The rascals are frantically suppressing the people by mobilizing a large number of police forces. This is a last resort effort aimed at obliterating the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial sentiment for democratization growing among the people and at solving an aggravating crisis in administration facing the rascals. However, the puppets' brutality of suppression will only result in adding fuel to the fire. This is evident in the fact that South Korean students are rising almost daily these days and fighting courageously while punishing the puppet policemen who are frantic with suppression. The South Korean youths, students, and people will exact recompense for their shed blood by all means, dealing a heavy blow to the fascist hangmen with united force.

JSP GROUP HOSTS BANQUET DURING PYONGYANG VISIT

SK301452 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] A JSP delegation hosted a banquet at the Ongnyu Restaurant yesterday evening in connection with its visit to our country. Invited to this banquet were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Kim Pong-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim U-chong, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; Pyon Song-tok, vice chairman of the Liaison Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and functionaries from sectors concerned. Also invited was Hon Tok-su, chairman of the Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who was visiting the socialist fatherland. Participating in the banquet were members of the delegation led by Makoto Tanabe, chief secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives.

At the banquet, delegation leader Makoto Tanabe spoke first. He expressed heart-felt thanks to President Kim Il-song for receiving and talking with him for a long period of time for the sake of strengthening trust between the JSP and the WPK and for the sake of lasting friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea.

He said that President Kim Il-song gave a very sagacious analysis and view of basic issues concerning the situation on the Korean peninsula and the present situation in Asia. He then said that members of the delegation were satisfied with this.

Referring to talks between a WPK delegation and the JSP delegation, he said that, through these talks, he had been very deeply impressed by the republic's sincere stand and effort to realize North-South parliamentary and tripartite talks.

Describing a proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks as a just proposal designed to resolve questions that could be resolved between the North and the South through dialogue even before the realization of tripartite talks, he said that he had been strongly impressed by the Republic's effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the country's reunification.

He said that he had fully realized that the Republic was trying to achieve the country's reunification not by invading the South but by holding dialogue. He then said that the JSP was determined to perform its duty and responsibility on the foundation of a basic attitude toward the Korean question -- such as the liquidation of the past Japanese colonial rule, reconciliation and cooperation with the Korean people, and the preservation of peace in the Far East.

Comrade Ho Tam spoke next. He said that the visit to our country by the JSP delegation marked another important turning point in further consolidating relations of trust and friendship between the two parties. He said that talks had been held between the two parties in a frank and candid manner. He said that, at these talks, common views had once again been confirmed in all issues discussed, such as the issue of further developing relations of friendship between the two parties, and the present international situation.

He said that the delegation had highly appraised the success attained by our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and positively supported our party's proposal for holding tripartite talks to achieve the country's reunification and North-South parliamentary talks. He then said that this would greatly encourage our party and people. He expressed deep thanks to the delegation and all JSP members for always and invariably extending, with deep interest, support for and solidarity with the struggle of our people to achieve the country's reunification.

He expressed firm belief that the JSP will assume a great role in helping Japan advance independently to meet the people's interest and demand and will greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the world by positively carrying out activities to achieve peace, disarmament, and independence.

The participants toasted the friendship and unity between the WPK and the JSP, the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health of Comrade Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO CHONGNYON LEADER

SK301422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 85

[Message from Kim Il-song to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, T. vo:

Today, all the people in the fatherland greet the significant 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon with all compatriots in Japan. Availing myself of this festive day, I extend warm congratulatory greetings to all Chongnyon functionaries, including the Comrade Chairman, and the 700,000 compatriots in Japan for devoting everything to the struggle to consolidate Chongnyon organizations, to strengthen and develop the chuche-type movement of Koreans in Japan, and to achieve the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the country's independent and peaceful reunification, overcoming all trials during the past 30 years.

The formation of Chongnyon was a historic event bringing about a basic change in the movement of Koreans in Japan and in the daily life of compatriots in Japan. With the formation of Chongnyon, the movement of Koreans in Japan came to confidently advance as a true and patriotic movement of overseas Koreans under the banner of the chuche idea. After going through twists and turns, and, after experiencing ordeals, compatriots in Japan came to victoriously pioneer their own destiny, taking pride in their status as overseas citizens of the republic.

Chongnyon has fully displayed loyalty to the WPK and to the government of the republic during the past 30 years by steadily carrying out patriotic activities among overseas Koreans to materialize the chuche idea. Thus, it has attained brilliant achievements before the fatherland and the people. By firmly arming functionaries and the masses of compatriots with the chuche idea and by firmly rallying them around our party and the government of the republic, Chongnyon has firmly fostered a reliable and chuch-type patriotic force that can overcome any trials whatsoever and has successfully laid an organizational and ideological foundation for vigorous advance under the leadership of our party. This is the great pride of Chongnyon and is endlessly precious for the future of the chuche cause.

Through the struggle to strengthen democratic national education and to protect the rights and interests of compatriots, Chongnyon has helped compatriots cherish, deep in their hearts, honor and pride in becoming the overseas citizens of the republic and has vigorously led the masses of compatriots along a single patriotic road for the fatherland and the people. Without Chongnyon's indomitable patriotic movement among compatriots, we cannot imagine the fact that, while living in a alien land for a long time, compatriots in Japan have confidently and proudly lived, flying the flag of the republic.

Chongnyon has greatly contributed to expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by vigorously carrying out mass political activities among the broad strata of compatriots, upholding the policy of our party and the government of the republic for the fatherland's reunification. Chongnyon has resolutely safeguarded the policy of our party and the government of the republic for the fatherland's reunification which has been set forth at every stage, skillfully organized and mobilized compatriots in the struggle to implement this policy, strengthened the work of uniting the people among compatriots, and supported and encouraged in various ways the righteous struggle of the South Korean people to democratize society and to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

By positively promoting compatriots' warm revolutionary and patriotic zeal, Chongnyon has passionately safeguarded the socialist fatherland and greatly contributed to the prosperity of the fatherland.

Many monumental edifices built today in the fatherland and the brilliant success of socialist construction reflect the sincerity and unheralded effort of compatriots in Japan who greatly love the fatherland. Although Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan have been far from the fatherland during the past 30 years, they have always struggled in the same ranks with the people of the fatherland and have shared weal and woe with them.

There is no patriotic overseas compatriots' organization that shares its own destiny by being linked to the fatherland comparable to Chongnyon. Indeed, the 30-year history of Chongnyon is a history of loyalty and patriotism -- a history of showing endless loyalty to our party and the fatherland -- and is a history of creation and glory -- a history of victoriously and uniquely pioneering the road of the movement of overseas compatriots by brilliantly materializing the *chuche* idea.

While recalling with delight the proud course followed by Chongnyon for 30 years, marked by endless loyalty for our party and the fatherland, I highly appraise, with the feeling of great satisfaction, the precious achievements and success attained by Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan. A vigorous struggle is being waged in the fatherland today to make the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party shine as a great festival of victors, and the situation at home and abroad has developed favorably for the fatherland's reunification with the passage of time.

While further consolidating already attained success, Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan should raise the movement of Koreans in Japan to a higher stage by continuously developing patriotic work to meet the requirements of the developing situation.

By firmly and continuously grasping the policy of imbuing Chongnyon with the *chuche* idea, Chongnyon should concentrate on firmly establishing the *chuche*-type ideological system within its organizations and on strengthening and developing Chongnyon organizations into patriotic organizations that are faithful to the leadership of our party.

Success in strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan and in carrying out patriotic work depends on Chongnyon functionaries, leading personnel of this movement. Chongnyon functionaries are the core force of the movement of Koreans in Japan and are professional patriotic fighters.

Chongnyon should much more firmly prepare all functionaries of organizations at all levels as *chuche*-type revolutionaries who resolutely struggle to complete the *chuche* cause, following the fatherland and the party.

Chongnyon should strengthen the indoctrination of the young generation to suit the present situation in which the replacement of the generation has taken place and should help businessmen, the primary element of Chongnyon, play a role as the masters of patriotic work by much more successfully carrying out work with them.

Reunifying the fatherland is the most urgent task of our people today and is the first mission looming before Chongnyon. Chongnyon should positively struggle to implement a new and peaceful proposal advanced by our party to achieve the fatherland's reunification and the proposal to establish a Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo and should much more briskly carry out the work of uniting the people.

At the same time, it should strengthen friendship and unity with the Japanese people and should continuously and vigorously carry out the movement to extend solidarity with the progressive people of the world.

During the past 30 years, Chongnyon has overcome many trials, and in this course, it has been strengthened and developed into a much more hardened, tested, and invincible rank. There will always be victory and glory on the future path of Chongnyon, advancing under the banner of the chuche idea.

Believing that, just as they did in the past, Chongnyon and the 700,000 compatriots in Japan will much more successfully perform patriotic tasks looming before Chongnyon by firmly uniting around our party and the government of the republic, I wish all Chongnyon functionaries, including the comrade chairman, and compatriots in Japan happiness.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

[Dated] Pyongyang, 25 May 1985

ENVOY TO SOVIET UNION HOSTS FILM SHOW IN MINSK

SK310430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong arranged a film show and cocktail party on May 28 in Minsk on the 1st anniversary of the stopover in Minsk of the great leader President Kim Il-song on his way to Poland leading the party and state delegation last year.

Invited there were Yuriy Kolokolov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, Tamara Bezruchiko, vice-president of the Presidium of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Nina Maiza, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia, Anatoliy Gurinovich, minister of foreign affairs, G.A. Kriulin, minister of social service, Sergey Bronnikov, head of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, and leading officials of party and power bodies and social organizations.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Soviet Visit by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of the Party and State Delegation." Then a cocktail party was given. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON BULGARIAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR HELD

SK300414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- Bratan Bratanov, commercial and economic counsellor of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, and Kiril Asparuhov, director of the Plovdiv International Fair who is leading the Bulgarian state industrial exhibition delegation, met reporters on May 29 in connection with the opening of the exhibition in Pyongyang.

Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Also present were Kim Paek-son, vice-minister of foreign trade, and other personages concerned and Marin Marinov, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Zlati Kolev, vice-minister of mechanical engineering, of Bulgaria, now staying in Korea.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, head of the delegation Kiril Asparuhov said that the meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, last year marked an important occasion in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He expressed the belief that the exhibition would contribute to deepening the understanding and trust between the economic experts and trade officials of Bulgaria and Korea and expanding and strengthening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Answers were given to the questions put by reporters at the press conference. Prior to the press conference, the attendants saw the exhibits showing successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in the industrial domains including the electronic, engineering and light industries.

MINISTRY CITED ON DISCOVERY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS

SK301046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- A large number of new mineral deposits were discovered in various places of the country, according to recent data available at the Ministry of Natural Resources Development.

New promising iron ore deposits were discovered in and around the Musan area, a leading iron ore deposit of the country, and more lead and zinc deposits in the Komdok area. Several magnesite deposits with favorable conditions for development were found in the Yongyang area widely known to the world for its rich deposit of high grade of magnesite. Found in the northern and southern parts of South Pyongan Province and in North Hamgyong Province are new coal beds and many new alloy elements and non-metallic resources in various parts of the country. In particular, the newly discovered iron, lead, zinc, coal and magnesite deposits are very promising as they are very bountiful.

All the geological prospecting teams under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development directed big efforts to the geological survey of the whole area of the country and detailed geological prospecting in the main areas to systematize the geological composition of the country on a more scientific basis throughout the country. On this basis, many useful mineral deposits which were small or not found in the past have been discovered in the western region of the country through effective and scientific prospecting. The excavating industrial domain is accelerating the work to develop the newly discovered underground resources.

DPRK-MOZAMBIQUE PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC TIES SIGNED

SK310111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0101 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA) -- A protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed in Pyongyang on May 30. The protocol was signed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of the Presidency.

ROK TO PROPOSE PRELIMINARY CONTACT ON N-S TALKS

SK311141 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 May 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly has decided to respond to North Korea's proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks. In accordance with this decision, the National Assembly plans to form a working-level delegation composed of national assemblymen and to urge the North Korean side to have a preliminary contact at Panmunjom.

Having held a meeting of a subcommittee for drafting a reply message, chaired by Yi Chong-chan, on the evening of 30 May, and having discussed the issue concerning the direction to be taken in the reply message, the National Assembly Operations Committee adopted the principle of responding to North-South parliamentary talks to alleviate tension between the North and the South, to restore trust, and to lay a foundation for unification, and decided to advance a proposal to hold working-level delegation talks.

On the afternoon of 31 May, the subcommittee of the National Assembly Operations Committee for drafting a reply message held a meeting once again to finalize opinions concerning the organization of the delegation and the content of a reply message based on this principle.

The National Assembly plans to adopt a reply message at its regular session after discussing it at a plenary meeting of the Operations Committee scheduled to be held on 1 June, following preparation of a draft message at a subcommittee meeting to be held on 31 May. Following this, the National Assembly plans to send this message to the North Korean side in the name of National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong.

A source in political circles said: If the North Korean side responds to the proposal to have a preliminary contact, this contact will take place at Panmunjom in July at the earliest, to realize North-South parliamentary talks.

NORTH SAID LIKELY TO ATTEND SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK311150 Seoul TONO-A ILBO in Korean 31 May 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent Chang Song-won from Tokyo]

[Text] YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported, on 30 May, that a Japanese Government source said: "North Korea is viewed as likely not to choose the road of international isolation, but will, rather, attend the Seoul Olympics in 1988, if the Soviet Union and Communist China participate in them."

The paper further reported: The source made clear the prospect that the 1988 Olympiad will be normal games, in which countries of the Eastern and Western blocs participate, after a lapse of 12 years during which two abnormal Olympics -- the 1980 "Moscow" Olympiad and the 1981 "Los Angeles" Olympiad -- were held. The source expressed these views in connection with a report that the Soviet Union has already decided to attend the Seoul Olympics.

YUMIURI SHIMBUN added: The Soviet side and the Communist Chinese side have not yet formally announced their attendance. As long as there is no big change in the international situation, however, the participation of Communist China and the Soviet Union is viewed as obvious in view of the recent good relations between the United States and Communist China and the signal of progress in U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

PAPERS APPRAISE RESULTS OF N-S RED CROSS TALKS

'Progress in Family Reunion'

SK310122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Progress in Family Reunion"]

[Text] The inter-Korean Red Cross talks which ended yesterday with the departure of the northern delegation achieved remarkable progress toward the goal of reuniting the numerous families separated by the border of national partition for nearly 40 years.

For the first time since the end of World War II, which resulted in dividing the Korean peninsula into ideologically opposed halves, a large "hometown visiting group" of displaced persons from each side is expected to travel to the other side around Aug. 15, the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule. Traditional arts troupes also are to be exchanged between Seoul and Pyongyang together with the separated families.

The epoch-making exchange of family and artist visits was agreed to in working-level negotiations held yesterday morning in following up discussions at the plenary meeting, which was resumed after 12 years of unilateral suspension by North Korea. Procedural matters and other details for the exchange will be discussed at another working-level Red Cross meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom on July 15.

The dramatic agreement, just before the 84-member northern delegation was to leave Seoul for home, is sure to rekindle the dying hopes among an estimated 10 million people for meeting again family members and other close relatives whom they have not seen or even heard from for nearly 40 years.

When the Red Cross talks were reopened at long last in Seoul Tuesday, our expectation was that some progress would be achieved so as to break the longstanding deadlock in the humanitarian negotiations for family reunions.

Indeed, at the opening session, both sides reaffirmed the importance and necessity of helping the separated families locate their lost relatives and reunite with them as soon as possible so that their human agony and sufferings for all those years may be alleviated. They agreed that it is a national tragedy to have so many families separated for so long due to the political border.

They thus put forward several new proposals. The Seoul side proposed an exchange of "hometown visiting groups" in August as a symbolic inaugural project for the reunion program and the formation of a South-North joint Red Cross committee to search for missing families. The delegation from Pyongyang, on the other hand, called for "free travels" by separated families across the border to look for their lost relatives on their own and an exchange of folk arts troupes in August.

But when they adjourned the Seoul conference Wednesday without reaching any concrete agreement except that they will meet again in Pyongyang on Aug. 27, we were greatly disappointed.

Thanks to behind-the-scenes negotiations, however, we can now expect to see for the first time large groups of dispersed families and artistic performers travel across the hitherto tightly sealed border soon, provided Red Cross officials agree on procedural or technical matters in July at Panmunjom.

The surprise headway is attributable to the flexible attitude of the southern negotiators in accepting the northern offer on the performing troupes which they found irrelevant to the family search program. Also noteworthy was the North Koreans' abstention, during the Seoul talks, from political propaganda or malicious statements, which were responsible for failures in previous talks. In particular, they did not repeat their demand for abolition of certain South Korean security-related laws.

If North Koreans are really interested in promoting inter-Korean reconciliation, transcending political and ideological differences, through "free travels" of separated families, they must clearly assure us that they will not make an issue of our legal and political systems.

We also support the position of the South Korean National Red Cross that it is impractical and lacks sense to allow displaced persons to "travel freely" across the border without first ascertaining if their lost relatives are alive or where they are living now. We hope these questions will be resolved at the next plenary session in Pyongyang.

CHOSON ILBO Raises 'Suspicious'

SK301205 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Cycle of Hope and Disappointment: The North-South Red Cross Talks That Have Once Again Been Postponed For Another 3 Months"]

[Text] Is it true that the greater the hope, the greater the disappointment becomes? The Korean people's hope for the historic North-South dialogue 13 years ago, dialogue that was held for the first time in the 27 years since the people and national territory were partitioned into two parts, evaporated in less than 1 year, and they had to wait for another 12 years for the resumption of the dialogue.

Not without some twists and turns, the delegation of the North Korean Red Cross Society came to Seoul on 27 May, as scheduled. Only when the Red Cross delegations of the North and the South proposed their respective agenda items at the first-day session did we begin to build hopes on the talks, believing that they have started to cast about for something grand that both sides have in common, discarding their respective small differences.

However, upon observing the outcome of the Red Cross talks at the second-day session on 29 May, which was also the last day, we found our hope diluted by the fact that the next round of the talks -- the ninth -- had been set for 27 August, 3 months from now. More regrettable was the fact that the North Korean Red Cross side led the talks to their conclusion with no practical achievement by insisting on discussing the five agenda items as a package.

The differences between the two sides on the first-day session seemed all right when they were measured within the framework of the Red Cross work aimed at reuniting the separated families.

Thus we thought that the proposal advanced by the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] for the establishment of the Panmunjom project office before 15 August and for the composition of the first home-visiting group of separated families and realization of mutual visits to each other's area would somehow make up for what was lacking in the North Korean Red Cross side's call for the establishment of joint project offices at Panmunjom and Chwon and for mutual visits to each side's areas by the Red Cross delegates of both sides accompanied by art troupes.

At the second-day session held on 29 May, the KNRC side even made a concession to the North Korean Red Cross side, going so far as to make a counterproposal to the North Korean Red Cross side's proposal for the performance of traditional folk arts in each other areas, making such visits parallel with its [the South's] original proposal for mutual visits by home-visiting groups of separated families. Despite such a sincere concession by our side, the North Korean Red Cross side reportedly refused our proposal on the grounds that an exchange of home-visiting groups and art troupes are two different things and should therefore be discussed separately.

At this juncture, our suspicion as to the true intentions of the North Korean Red Cross side grows. If the exchange of home-visiting groups of separated families and the exchange of traditional folk art groups are so varied in their nature and therefore have nothing to do with each other, why, in the first place, has the North Korean Red Cross side proposed such a thing at talks whose aim is to locate the separated families and to reunite them? That is not the only thing we are anxious to know about.

While consistently ignoring the proposal of the KNRC side for the locating of the separated families and the providing of information to each other as to whether they are still alive or not, ahead of other procedures, why does the North Korean Red Cross side insist on discussing free travel before anything else, and for whose reunion?

Is it not appropriate for the separated families to know first whether their relatives are still alive or dead, and, if they are still alive, where they now live or where they are buried, and then set out for the reunions?

The primary sorrow inherent in the division comes from the fact that families are separated. With such pains on the part of the separated families left unresolved, who are these people who would freely come and go, where would they come and go from, and for what?

Is not the North Korean Red Cross side more interested in the rice offered at the temple called infiltration of large numbers of specially-trained agents into the South than in the humanitarian prayer called the reunion of separated families? We hope that the North Korean Red Cross side will not lead us to suspect it in this manner.

If the North Korean side has in mind a political and propagandist intention to agitate public sentiment in the South through the demonstration of communist collective arts in the name of the traditional folk art troupe, the prospects for successful North-South Red Cross talks are bleak.

Once again, we expect that the working-level contacts scheduled for 15 July at Panmunjom and the ninth round of the Red Cross talks scheduled for 27 August will come to fruition.

KIM TAE-CHUNG URGED TO STOP POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

SK310137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 85 p 1

[Text] Home Minister Chong Sok-mo revealed yesterday that the chief of Seoul Mapo Police Station had visited Kim Tae-chung twice recently to urge him to stop his political activity. Answering questions by an opposition lawmaker in the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, he said, "The police station chief performed his proper duty according to a regulation on surveillance of a prisoner under the stay of the execution of his sentence."

Meanwhile, Rep. Kim Tong-chu of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that 25 plainclothesmen searched the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with a search warrant from about 6:20 p.m. yesterday.

POLICE CONFISCATE CPD MATERIALS ON KWANGJU

SK310130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police, carrying a search and seizure warrant, yesterday confiscated copies of a newsletter published by the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] in a raid on the CPD's main office in downtown Seoul. The council is cochaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. The newsletter at issue reportedly contains an in-depth report on the recent occupation by college students of the USIS building.

The police also sent an investigation teams to the home of novelist Hwang Sok-yong in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, to check books and other printed materials Hwang has allegedly used in writing a book about the civil disturbance.

NKDP RESOLUTION URGES PROBE INTO KWANGJU CASE

SK310141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 85 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) initiated a resolution yesterday, urging the National Assembly to invoke its investigative power to look into the Kwangju incident of 1980.

In the resolution consponsored by 103 NKDP lawmakers, the party proposed that an ad hoc committee be formed to probe the incident. The committee should be made up of the same number of lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties, the NKDP said.

The resolution said that the incident in May of 1980 was a "national tragedy as well as a stigma" for the nation's history. The NKDP asserted that the government has failed to heal the trauma of the incident because it has refused to give a full account of the incident. Controversy over the legitimacy of the incumbent government originates from the Kwangju incident, it alleged.

The NKDP contended that the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul by student activists was attributed to the government's refusal to fully explain the Kwangju incident. Looking into the incident and disclosing all its pertinent details is not only the obligation of the politicians of rival parties but also "a way to surmount the present national crisis," it said.

NKDP DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF OCCUPIERS REJECTED

SK310120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Home Minister Chong Sok-mo said yesterday that the students' occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul was an illegal action that could never be tolerated, rejecting the opposition lawmakers' demand for the release of arrested students.

In testimony before the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Minister Chong said, "It is quite natural for the government to punish the students because they violated laws, although they are supposed to do so for the just cause."

He said, "A total of 1,137 demonstrations took place this year, impeding police role of maintaining social order and peace." "There is a possibility for North Korea to make use of such a situation to disturb the social order of the nation."

Pointing out that radical incident contains various composite problems, he revealed that investigation was under way to determine whether "impure elements" were involved and whether the students were "pro-Communist."

During the session, which lasted until late at night, opposition lawmakers demanded that the government grant lenient measure to the students "in order not to bring about another still more unhappy situation."

Rep. Pak Yong-man of the party claimed, "who can throw stones at the students who demanded a thorough probe of the Kwangju incident whose truth has been concealed for the past five years?" "Who can here send the students to jail, who did what we, the older generation, should have done?" he argued.

The house panel was convened to handle the USIS incident exclusively, and the Foreign Affairs Committee was also called into session for the same purpose at the request of the opposition camp.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, both ruling and opposition members voiced the view that the government was required to change its "diplomatic posture" toward the United States in the wake of the USIS incident.

Rep. Yi Man-sop of the second opposition Korea National Party claimed, "Nobody can say that the incident has nothing to do with students' anti-Americanism." "Unfortunately, anti-U.S. sentiment is sprouting among youths on the basis of a sense of justice and nationalism," he noted.

Rep. Kim Hak-chun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said, "A considerable change should be made in the government's diplomatic attitude toward the United States."

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong testified before the panel, "The USIS incident did not damage the existing friendly relations between Korea and the United States." "What we should keep watching with regard to the incident is the North Korean plot to cause a schism between Korea and the United States," he said. He denied reports that the U.S. side presented to the students occupying the USIS building data about the Kwangju incident which had not yet been made public. "The U.S. Embassy confirmed the fact that it did not provide the students with any materials which had not been reported publicly," he told the lawmakers.

In the Home Affairs Committee, ruling and opposition lawmakers also inquired of the administration about why police forces failed to block the students' intention into the foreign diplomatic facility in advance. In particular, Rep. Hong U-chon of the DJP asked the administration to work out plans to eliminate students' commotion, which escalated to social unrest.

Meanwhile, Pak Pae-kun, director of the National Police Headquarters, submitted to the panel a report about contents of dialogues that U.S. Embassy officials had with students during their sit-in at the USIS library. Major contents of the dialogues between Thomas Dunlop, political counsellor of the U.S. Embassy, and students during their sit-in on May 24 are as follows, according to the report.

11:11 Students: The United States should assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

Dunlop: Then U.S. Ambassador William Gleysteen had no information about the situation of the Kwangju incident until noon on May 20 (1980). He was able to get information of the incident only by a notification of a special assistant to the commanding general of the Eighth U.S. Army. The U.S. Ambassador contacted Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan to help settle the situation and then tried in vain to meet the prime minister to discuss ways of bringing the incident under control.

Students: If the U.S. Army commander approved the dispatch of troops of the Army X Division located north of Han River into Kwangju, he should assume responsibility for his approval.

Dunlop: As in the Korean War, the commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces has the operational control in Korea in an emergency of quasi-war. However, in time of peace, the operational control in the area south of the Han River is held by the Korean commander and that in the area north of the river by the U.S. commander. The U.S. Army approved the dispatch of the X Division into Kwangju at the request of the Korean Army chief of staff as it was believed that the division was well disciplined and well trained in riot control and therefore was considered capable of handling situation moderately.

Students: The United States should bear responsibility for the results of X Division's action in Kwangju.

Dunlop: How can the United States assume responsibility for actions made under the responsibility of the Korean Army?

Students: Then, who should be held responsible?

Dunlop: The Army chief of staff is in charge of the management of the ROK Army, isn't he?

Students: What do you think of the human rights problem and the Kwangju incident, which we believe is a tragedy?

Dunlop: The present government of Korea has achieved much democratic development and the human rights situation has improved. The Korean economy progressed to a remarkable extent. Now is the time when the students should leave this building quietly.

Students. We see that now is the time when the United States should make an open apology for the Kwangju incident.

Dunlop: I will inform you of the contents of a statement issued by the spokesman of the U.S. Department of State and his answers to questions by reporters.

NO TAE-U URGES SETTLEMENT OF FINGERPRINT ISSUE

SK310817 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONGHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party of South Korea, said Friday that the issue of Japanese fingerprinting requirements for Korean residents should be dealt with smoothly, considering the historical backgrounds of the two nations and their current friendly relations.

After receiving five Japanese representatives of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians Union at DJP headquarters, No said that the fingerprinting of Koreans should be handled on a level different from that of other foreign residents in Japan.

The Japanese parliamentarians, arrived here Thursday to make preparations for a joint secretarial meeting of the two countries' parliamentarians unions, to be held on June 19 in Tokyo. Among the congressmen, who are scheduled to leave here Friday, is Mutsuki Kato, the union's secretary.

"The Japanese side of parliamentarians union had made efforts to abolish the fingerprinting requirements on a parliamentarian level," Kato said. He said that he expects positive results, because Japanese governmental organizations have studied the matter.

The fingerprinting issue was stirred up by the recent arrest of a Korean resident in Japan who refused to be fingerprinted. Japanese police arrested Yi Sang-ho, 28, in Kawasaki on May 8. After Korean and Japanese political parties and civil rights groups launched protests against the arrest, the police released him. Most Korean residents in Japan believe that the fingerprinting system discriminates against them. Many of those residents are descendants of people taken from Korea to Japan for forced labor during Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule over Korea.

TONG-A ILBO ON JSP APPROACH TO SOUTH KOREA

SK310221 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Diplomacy Between Opposition Political Parties of Korea and Japan: We Watch the Outcome of the Visit to the North by the Secretary General of the JSP"]

[Text] According to news reports, when the North-South Red Cross talks were in full swing in Seoul for the alleviation of the agonies of separated families, Japan was busy in calculating the outcome of the recent visit to the North by Tanabe, JSP secretary general.

Tanabe visited Pyongyang for 4 nights and 5 days from 21 May. His Pyongyang visit was reportedly in accordance with North Korea's invitation. However, it should be constructed as one which resulted from the hidden calculations of the Japanese Government, the JSP, and North Korea. Of course, we are unaware of the trades which took place behind the curtain during the Pyongyang visit by the JSP secretary general which has faithfully played the role of the window for complementary diplomacy. However, we cannot simply ignore the outcome of this visit, because of the resumption of North-South dialogue, and because the JSP, which has insistently maintained its pro-North Korean policy, now says that Tanabe's visit has provided a foothold to change its policy toward South Korea.

The change in the policy towards South Korea means that the JSP will seek to improve its relations with South Korea by initiating exchanges with the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the No 1 South Korean opposition party. Among the major Japanese political parties, the JSP was the only one which continued to refuse exchanges with South Korea, insisting on its pro-North Korean policy. However, it has recently faced strong demands from its rightists for turning the "abnormalities" of ignoring reality into "normalities." Hence, it had no choice but to seek change in the policy on South Korea and, thus, expressed hope for exchanges with the NKDP. Subsequently, the JSP hurried to find out the opinion of North Korea, because the former could not ignore the latter. It has, it appears to us, eventually come to think that a foothold has been gained by obtaining the understanding of North Korea through Tanabe's visit to Pyongyang.

Regardless of what has happened, we would like to assess the expansion of the exchanges between the political parties of South Korea and Japan as an affirmative development, because we always believe that broader and deeper dialogue and exchanges are better. However, on the other hand, we feel embarrassed over the fact that Kim Il-song has understood the desire for the exchanges with the South Korean opposition party which was expressed by Secretary General Tanabe.

Criticism has arisen even in the JSP itself. Critics ask why the No. 1 opposition party of Japan should obtain North Korea's approval for initiating a policy. They even say that this may put South Korea's NKDP in a difficult position.

This notwithstanding, we will not stick to a narrow-minded logic, because we feel that to solve problems broad-mindedly, generously, actively, and affirmatively for grand national unity and a successful North-South dialogue is most important, even if we are constantly displeased, and even if whatever intentions and plots may be hidden.

We would only like to stress the need to properly assess Japan's hurried approach to North Korea, although we understand Japan's equidistant diplomacy. In this regard, the JSP must stop playing the role of North Korea's cat's-paw, if it truly desires to improve its relations with South Korea. It will commit a breach of international faith, if it hampers the settlement of the internal affairs of others with clumsy mediations.

REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Trade Pact Concluded

SK310107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Colombia Friday concluded a trade pact for the expansion of bilateral trade and the promotion of investments by Korean businesses in the South American country. Yi Won-kyong, Korean foreign affairs minister, and his Colombian counterpart, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, signed the pact, which specifies that the two countries treat each other with most-favored-nation status, exchange trade missions and set up a joint economic committee.

Ramirez arrived here Thursday evening for a four-day official visit at the invitation of Yi. On Friday morning, the two ministers discussed ways to increase bilateral cooperation in the fields of politics and economics. Ramirez also paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan in the morning. In a reception honoring the Korean foreign minister on Saturday night, Ramirez will present Yi with the "Order de San Carlos," a Colombian decoration, at the Yongbinkwan Pavilion of the Shilla Hotel here.

Chon Confers Order

SK310218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday decorated Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo with the Kwanghwa Order of Diplomatic Service Merit. Ramirez paid a courtesy call on the Korean president at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. The Colombian minister arrived here Thursday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Yi Won-kyong. On Friday morning, the two foreign ministers signed a trade pact for the expansion of bilateral trade and the promotion of investments by Korean businesses in the South American country.

MEETING COMMEMORATES 60TH AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY

OW270545 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1401 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of (?representatives) of party, state, and public organizations and Ulaanbaatar working people devoted to the 60th anniversary of the MPR Air Forces was held here today. T. Namsray, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, read the greeting of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers to the personnel of the MPR Air Forces and the Civil Aviation collective.

During the years of popular rule in the country, the MPR Air Forces and Civil Aviation were created and have been developing successfully. The country's aviators have honorably fulfilled their duty; they have defended the freedom and independence of the homeland from encroachments by internal and foreign reactionary forces, Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj, chief of General Staff of the MPR Armed Forces and MPR first deputy minister of defense, noted in his report. The sphere of services of the MPR Civil Aviation MIAT [Mongolian Civil Air Transport] is expanding year after year. Air routes connect 200 settlements in the republic and annually every third citizen of the MPR uses MIAT services, C. Purebdorj said.

Lieutenant General of Aviation S.G. Ivanov, head of the Soviet military delegation taking part in celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPR Air Forces, delivered a salutary address at the meeting. Present at the solemn meeting were S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other officials, generals and officers of the MPA, and veterans of the country's air forces, as well as Major General A.F. Loginov, military and air force attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Soviet Group Lays Wreaths

OW270848 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1350 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- Wreath-laying ceremonies were held here today at the tomb of the founders of the MPRP and people's government D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan and at the memorial for Soviet troops on Mount Zaysan on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPR Air Forces. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MPR Ministry of Defense, the MPA Political Administration, and the MPR Main Civil Aviation Administration. Present at the wreath laying were S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR council of Ministers, other officials, and veterans of the MPR Air Forces, as well as the Soviet military delegation headed by Lieutenant General S.G. Ivanov. An honor guard was formed, and the MPR and USSR state anthems were played.

DASHDABHAA, YONDON RECEIVE CUBAN MINISTER

OW240019 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 23 (MONTSAME) -- Deputy Foreign Minister of Cuba Pelegrin Torras visited Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister G. Dashdabaa and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister P. Torras exchanged views on the questions of bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. P. Torras was received by Mongolian First Deputy Foreign Minister D. Yondon. While staying in Mongolia P. Torras visited a number of industrial enterprises and met with livestock-breeders and farmers.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

BK291447 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A People's Assembly delegation led by U Thant Sin, alternate chairman of the People's Assembly, left for the PRC by plane at 1310 today for a good-will visit at the invitation of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The People's Assembly delegation to the PRC was seen off at Rangoon airport by U Nyunt Thein, representative of the Panel of Chairmen of the People's Assembly and member of the Panel of Chairmen of the eighth session of the Third People's Assembly from Mandalay Division; U Thein Tan, head of the Party Research Department of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee headquarters and responsible officials; Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe; PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda and embassy staff; and responsible officials from the Office of the Council of State, the Office of the People's Assembly, and the Foreign Ministry.

The People's Assembly delegation led by U Thant Sin, alternate chairman of the Panel of Chairmen of the People's Assembly and assemblyman from Thegon-II constituency, includes U Min Kyi, assemblyman from An constituency, as secretary, Brigadier General Than Shwe, assemblyman from Keng Tung-I constituency; U Gay Lain, assemblyman from Mindat constituency; U Hla Kyaw Aung, assemblyman from Gwa constituency; Colonel Tin Hlaing, assemblyman from Aunglan-II constituency; U Mya Bu, head of the Cadres and Training Division of the Organization Department of the BSPP Central Committee Headquarters; U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the Office of the People's Assembly; and U Myo Nyunt, deputy director of the Office of the People's Assembly; as members.

JOINT BORDER INSPECTION TEAM RETURNS FROM PRC

BK291504 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A Burmese delegation led by U Sein Lwin, leader of the Burmese delegation to the PRC-Burma Joint Border Inspection Committee and director general of the Land Survey Department, returned to Rangoon by Civil Aviation Administration of China plane this afternoon from the PRC after inspecting progress in the Burma-PRC joint border inspection work on the southern section of the border.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, Director General U Thein Han of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, Charge d'Affaires Fu Shunhe of the PRC Embassy and embassy staff, and responsible officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Land Survey Department.

'HEAVY' SRV-KHMER ROUGE FIGHTING REPORTED

BK311001 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 May 85 p 28

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Heavy fighting raged in the Phnum Malai area last night as the Khmer Rouge tried to obstruct the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from their former bastion, a field source reported.

The rival forces reportedly engaged in fierce ground combat with Hanoi firing heavy artillery in support of its troops pulling out under the onset of heavy rains.

The Khmer Rouge, who were ousted from the hills last February, staged a series of ambushes along Route 502, the only way-out of the rugged region for Hanoi's 6,000-strong 7th Division.

From about 6 p.m. yesterday, Hanoi fired heavy artillery from bases at Phum Soriya, Phum Kop and Phum Nimit to assist the pull-out along the heavily-mined route.

Initial reports said the Khmer Rouge sustained two dead and three wounded in the fighting which continued through 7 a.m. this morning.

Five 105mm artillery shells landed on Ban Salongkong, an abandoned Thai village about 12 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet. No casualties were reported, field sources said.

Thai border forces fired warning shots after seven shells landed on Thai soil. There were no reports of Thai casualties.

Burapha Task Force Commander Maj-Gen San Siphon Salya Sripen revealed separately this morning that the Vietnamese had despatched five volunteer battalions into border areas north and south of Phnum Malai.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SECURITY

LD302321 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 30 May 85

[Interview with Chairman of PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen by Miklos Keleti in Cambodia; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Keleti] While life in Cambodia is gradually being normalized the country itself is still one of the conflict areas in global politics. I asked Hun Sen, prime minister, who is also the foreign minister, about the interrelations between the political and military situation and internal consolidation. To what extent did the offensive launched in this year's dry season create a new situation? This was my first question to the prime minister, who at the age of 34 is among the youngest statesmen of the world.

[Begin Recording]

Hun Sen in Cambodia fading into superimposed Hungarian translation]

We have achieved a decisive military victory. Based on the battlefield successes, we would like to find political means for a reassuring, permanent solution. This is why we have made the offer to Sihanouk and Son Sann, the two leaders of the so-called opposition coalition, that if they break with the third member of the coalition, Pol Pot, they can return home in peace.

[Keleti] Prince Sihanouk was at one time the head of state of Cambodia and Son Sann its primeminister. They would be unlikely to reconcile themselves to live their remaining years as old-age pensioners.

[Hun Sen] One of the most significant elements of the political settlement would be that we would hold elections under international supervision. Anybody would be able to participate, with the exception of the Polpotists; to naturally that means Sihanouk and Son Sann, too. Of course, they too must be aware that the political situation has evolved since 1974, that is, the leading role of the KPRP cannot be questioned.

[Keleti] So you want to start negotiations with all factions of the opposition, except the Polpotists. At the same time the government and Vietnamese forces are standing, ready for battle, near the Thai border. Does this not contradict the offer of negotiations?

[Hun Sen] We have no guarantee whatsoever that a peaceful settlement will be eventually achieved; and if one is not achieved, then we would have to ensure through military means that there is peace and calm throughout the country. By the way, let me note that a political settlement would not be primarily in our interest, since we are already in a position of power.

[Keleti] The elimination of the enemy bases along the border is undoubtedly a victory of strategic value. At the same time it is said that the Pol Pot guerrillas who were chased away from there will from now on conduct terrorism in the heart of the country. Is the fact that foreign journalists are not allowed to make long excursions into the provinces perhaps connected with this?

[Hun Sen] It is not for security reasons that we introduced limits on travel. What is at issue here is simply that our cadres in the provinces are not yet prepared to receive foreign journalists. This would be an extra task for them that would detract them from their everyday work.

[Keleti] When will the KPRAF be strong enough to fulfill its tasks by itself? That is, without Vietnamese support?

[Hun Sen] This also depends on when order and calm is achieved politically. Depending on when this occurs, the Vietnamese troops will leave Cambodia in 5 years at the soonest or within 10 years at the latest. By the way, so far one-third of the Vietnamese troops which were brought in in 1979 have been withdrawn.

[Keleti] In recent years changes have been noticed in Chinese foreign and domestic policies. Can any of these be felt here or in Indochina in general?

[Hun Sen] Without a doubt, noteworthy changes have taken place in Chinese internal and economic policies; foreign policy has also been modified. China has improved its relations with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. At the same time, there is no change in Indochina: China remains the Chief supporter of the Polpotists. If the Polpotists had to rely on their own resources, the entire question would not be a military problem.

[Keleti] What factors, however, do you think can bring about a change in China's policy in Southeast Asia?

[Hun Sen] China is an enormous country, and I do not know which country is in a position to influence Beijing's decisions. Perhaps Thailand is. Yes, if Bangkok would reassess its current policy and would not allow arms deliveries to the Polpotists through its territories, the situation would change.

By the way, among Thailand's allies, the ASEAN countries, such tendencies can already be noticed. The realistic policy of Indonesia is particularly worthy of attention, but Australian diplomacy is playing an increasingly positive role as well. This I can say on the basis of personal experience, for not long ago I myself had talks with Hayden, the Australian foreign minister.

[Keleti] Sihanouk urged China to teach Vietnam a second lesson. That is, to launch a military attack against its southern neighbor, but this second lesson has not taken place. Can any conclusions be drawn from this?

[Hun Sen] Sihanouk often makes rash statements, and sometimes he nullifies one interview with another. As for the Chinese decision, I do not want to make a comment on it at this point. [end recording]

NONCOMMUNIST FORCES TO FORM 'SINGLE COMMAND'

BK310128 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 May 85 p 2

[Text] Non-communist Kampuchean guerrilla factions will form a single military command of Democratic Kampuchea, guerrilla leaders said here.

They told a small group of journalists in an interview Wednesday night that in addition to acting as a military counter-balance to the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, formation of the joint force could spur Hanoi to negotiate peace in Kampuchea.

About 15,000 Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) fighters and some 10,000 Nationalist Sihanoukist Army (ANS) guerrillas will come under the command of KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Sak Sutsakhan, KPNLF Vice President General Dien Del said.

Although many countries support the coalition they are reluctant to see the Khmer Rouge back in power. The Khmer Rouge government was blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans before the Vietnamese toppled it in January 1979.

Vietnam has 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Kampuchea, according to western diplomats. Dien Del said: "The ground has been laid..." There are no problems between us (the ANS and KPNLF) on the field." He declined to say when the new command would be set up.

The KPNLF and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's group are to retain their separate political ideals and remain partners of the Khmer Rouge in the UN-recognized CGDK, they added.

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM -- Phnom Penh SPK May 25 -- Forty-seven reactionary Khmers, including 32 Polpotists, rallied to the revolutionary authorities in the Province of Kompong Thom in the first half of this month, bringing with them 10 guns and a quantity of war materials. Their return is due to the clement policy of the Kampuchean party and state regarding the misled people and to the successive victories of the Revolutionary Army over the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary forces in last dry season. In the first four months of this year 319 people misled by the enemy propaganda reported themselves to the administration in the province, bringing along 70 arms.

[Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 25 May 85 BK]

CSSR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS 28-29 MAY

BK291146 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 29 (OANA-KPL) -- A government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Rudolf Rohlicek, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the Czechoslovak-Lao Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, arrived here on May 28 on an official friendship visit.

The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and president of the Lao-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Khambon Keokinnali, acting-head of the Council of Ministers Office; Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs; and other senior officials. Czechoslovak Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis and his staff members, and the Indonesian ambassador to Laos, were also present at the airport.

Meets Phoun Sipaseut, Departs

BK300753 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 29 May, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, received at the government's guest hall in Vientiane a delegation of the CSSR Government led by Rudolf Rohlicek, vice premier and chairman of the CSSR-LPDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. On this occasion, the guest and the host informed each other of the situation in their respective countries. They exchanged views on many issues, emphasizing the issue of further and fruitful promotion, expansion, and development of the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut and Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek also exchanged views on various regional and world issues of common interest. The meeting and conversation between the two vice premiers continued in an atmosphere of profound friendship.

Further reports said that on the morning of 29 May, a ceremony was held to mark the presentation of aid to the LPDR Government by the CSSR Government for 1984-85. The aid -- which is valued at 5 million koruna -- includes clothing and educational equipment.

On the afternoon of the same day, Rudolf Rohlicek and the CSSR delegation left Vientiane for home. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the LPDR-CSSR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; Khambon Keokinnali, acting chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; and Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs; along with other deputy ministers and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Ladislav Kocsis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, and a number of high-ranking cadres of the embassy were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

PREM'S ECONOMIC ADVISER OPTIMISTIC ON GDP GROWTH

BK300800 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 85 pp 17, 19

[Text] The Prime Minister's economic adviser yesterday said that Thailand's economy will continue to face a hard time this year and the next, after which things should cheer up.

Dr Wiraphong Ramangkun, one of Thailand's top economists, told BUSINESS POST that in his opinion, the main factor to spearhead economic recovery would be exports.

In a rare comment on the country's economic future, Dr Wiraphong warned that businessmen, traders and investors "should try to adjust themselves to this type of economic environment, which means they should think more in terms of exports or exported-related industries."

He said this was so because domestic demand would not be able to support the scale of production needed for the economy's growth. Even though "the country's economy is currently, having some problems," Dr Wiraphong is optimistic that economic growth in terms of Gross Domestic Product will not be less than 5.6 percent, or about the same level as last year.

Looking ahead, he said investment is likely to slow down, while the hardest-hit will be importers and producers of automobiles, electrical appliances and luxury goods.

"Although Thailand's investment is expected to drop during this year and in 1986, the situation here is still better than in other Southeast Asian countries, where the economic problems are much more formidable," he said.

Dr Wiraphong said the government has been tackling the country's economic problems by adopting some austerity measures "which are considered safer than borrowing more to finance economic growth."

The private sector therefore has to help itself by joining in with the Government's effort to boost exports, he said. Implementation of the National Export Plan has begun, he said, following its approval by the Cabinet. The plan was put forward by Dr Sa-no Unakun, secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB).

Dr Sa-no's so-called "international marketing plan" includes strategies to penetrate new export markets as well as strategies to manufacture products which suit the markets' demands.

Dr Wiraphong admitted however, that taking into consideration external factors like heavy competition and protectionism, it was unlikely that the plan would meet with 100 percent success. He expressed optimism about Thailand's economic situation, saying that the most important economic indicator, the inflation rate, has been very low and besides, "the country's financial stability has been very good so far."

Economic problems so far have not been so hard to solve, he said, adding that the mild recession has affected the "middle-class" most while the poor and the rich have not been much affected. He did not elaborate.

When asked for the Government's view of the Thai economic situation at present, Dr Wiraphong said: "The Government feels the economy is still alright, as a result of the application of correct fiscal and monetary measures including the timely adjustment of the foreign exchange rate system and the devaluation of the baht against the U.S. dollar."

CHAT THAI PARTY SUBMITS NEW NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK300608 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] At about 0900 today Chat Thai Party Secretary General Banhan Sinlapa-acha and his colleagues submitted a motion for no-confidence debate against individual ministers in accordance with Article 137 of the Constitution to House of Representatives President Uthai Phimchaichon at Parliament Building. The motion seeks no-confidence debate against Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet, Industry Minister Op Wasurat, and Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek.

Chat Thai Party spokesman Prathuang Wichanpricha disclosed that those who affixed their signatures supporting the motion included 80 MP's from Chat Thai, 2 from the Progressive Party, and 2 from the Social Democratic Party. House President Uthai told newsmen that the motion will be given to the office of the Parliament Secretariat for verification, after that the motion will be put on the House agenda soon, possibly on 5 June.

VOFA 'SPECIAL REPORT' ON MALAY BORDER SITUATION

BK310912 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Special Report" feature]

[Text] Thailand's deep south has traditionally been plagued by serious security problems ranging from bandits, Thai Communist insurgencies, Muslim separatism, and the guerrilla warfare of the Communist Party of Malaya, or the CPM. In recent years, however, the domestic communist insurgencies and the Muslim separatist groups have fallen apart as the result of massive surrenders spurred by the Thai Government's liberal amnesty program. According to the summer reports of the Thai Supreme Command, the number of separatist bandits has dropped markedly from over 1,000 during their peak to about 300 now. The BNPP [Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Patani] separatist movement had already disbanded itself due to lack of popular support, leaving only the PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] and the Barisan Revolusi Nasional Movement which are now in significant number. As for the southern branch of the Communist Party of Thailand, CPT, which was once the strongest force numbering in the thousands, its strength now is estimated at only 550 to 650 men. Out of these remaining insurgents, only a handful are diehard followers of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The majority of them have already deserted the party and are now living with relatives in the lowlands waiting for the right time to surrender to the authorities.

Since the beginning of this year, there has not been a single political or military incident which involved the CPT's southern branch. With regard to the Communist Party of Malaya, since last February the 4th Army Region has launched eight suppression operations against this outlawed force in Yala Province. Eighteen CPM camps were seized, one of which was the main headquarters of the Chin Peng faction in Betong District. With a combination of military pressure and political action, the CPM's influence in the south has thus declined to the lowest ebb. In persuading them to lay down their arms and start a normal life in Thai territory, the Thai Government is now adopting two new strategies, namely the distribution of leaflets and visits by Army psychological warfare units to the CPM insurgents. In the event of a surrender, the CPM insurgents would be resettled near captured camps under the Thai military supervision. After this, various incentives, such as land for farming, would then be made. For those who are not Thai nationals, they would be given a temporary alien residence status.

According to the 4th Army commander, Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, the next step would be to seek legislative endorsement to give these surrendered CPM's Thai citizenship. Nevertheless, alongside the political approach, military pressure will continue. Scheduled for early June, a combined Thai Government force, the so-called civilian-police-military 43, will launch another operation against the CPM insurgents on the Thai-Malaysian border near Narathiwat Province.

It is also very gratifying to note that the 46th meeting of the regional border committees, which was participated by both Thai and Malaysian armies, concluded with promising results. Both sides have agreed to step up cooperation in the operations against the CPM. They cited improved joint liaison, accelerated program to finish fencing parts of the Thai-Malaysian border, and renewed commitment to the border area's social and economic development. With such relentless efforts undertaken by security forces of both Malaysia and Thailand, it should not be too optimistic to anticipate that the border area between the two countries will eventually be safe from the communist threat in the near future.

REBEL CHAT THAI MP'S QUIT HOUSE COMMITTEES

BK310150 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Thirteen MP's of Chat Thai Party yesterday resigned from 18 House standing committees immediately after their appointments, as a protest against their party. The 13 MP's belong to the Siam Democracy Party of Col Phon Roengprasoetwit and have already announced a "political boycott" of Chat Thai Party.

They were among MP's of all political parties who were appointed to the House standing committees. The appointments, made in proportion to the number in each political party, were made during the afternoon session of the House of Representatives under the chairmanship of House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon. The 13 dissident MP's of Chat Thai Party submitted a letter to Uthai which said that they had resigned from the committees.

The 13 MP's are Mrs Suthin Khoksi (Uthai Thani), Suthin Chaichit (Yasothon), Suphan Supanya (Udon Thani), Sunthon Wilavan (Prachinburi), Adun Phuminarong (Yala), Thawisak Apdunbut (Pattani), Chalomyot Saenwiset (Mukdahan), Thiang Ruangpradit (Pattani), Phunsawat Hotawaisaya (Ubon Ratchathani), Prathip Krithawet (Nakhon Ratchasima), Prasen Dankun (Nakhon Ratchasima), Thawon Chaisuwan (Narathiwat), and Chawalit Suksawat (Uttaradit).

The 18 House committees were appointed to replace those whose term has ended.

VOFA: SRV ECONOMIC PROMISES REMAIN 'EMPTY WORDS'

BK301451 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 29 May 85

[Station editorial: "Vietnam in 1985, the Year of Deplorable Setbacks"; announcer says "to be continued"]

[Text] Since April 1975, the Hanoi imperialists have used military force to occupy South Vietnam under the dictatorial declaration of national unification. The Vietnamese people and the world people as well expected that since the Vietnam war has ended, the Vietnamese people would enjoy a plentiful and happy life and that the Vietnamese leaders would restore and reconstruct the country, making it prosperous and powerful. They have professed to improve Vietnam's economy phase by phase, to modernize the country, and to complete socialist industrialization by the year 2000.

However, their words do not match their deeds. Ten years have elapsed but what the Vietnamese leaders have promised to their people still remain empty words, and nothing concrete has been carried out. Vietnam now is one of the poorest countries in the world. The state-run industries have insufficient machinery, fuel, equipment, and spare parts. Vietnam has no capability to pay its debts and seems to be going bankrupt. Its reliance on credits or, in other words, its efforts to obtain loans from other countries has produced no results because no country trusts Vietnam's financial status.

The reunification of the north and south still cannot be said to be a glorious success. The people nationwide continue to flee abroad, leaving their homes. The Vietnamese refugees have been resettled in many countries all over the world. Meanwhile the Vietnamese leaders stubbornly follow their backward policy of deceiving their people by saying that the serious crises are now over. However, the Vietnamese people have complained about their worsening living conditions. While the state employees and management at all levels are granted all kinds of privileges and benefits such as decent pay and living quarters, food rations, and other necessary facilities, the people have to buy rice and other commodities at black market prices as much as 150 percent over state prescribed prices.

Vietnamese authorities and their trade union officials have all admitted that the official and semiofficial rates of unemployment are as high as 7 million people -- among them, youths of both sexes, mostly of South Vietnamese origin, account for 4 million. These unemployed people are striving hard to live from day to day and do not care at all about state work. Lately, the Vietnamese leaders have applied the so-called reform system, the contract system. Basically, this system means that peasants must sell their products to the state at fixed prices.

Conversely, the state also has the right to sell fertilizer, insecticide, and other goods and equipment to peasants at set cut-throat prices. As for those surplus goods -- goods that are produced above the state-prescribed quota -- peasants are authorized by the state to use them.

This contract system also affects fishing enterprises and other industrial firms. Particularly in the southern part of Vietnam, the administration's efforts to promptly apply this system in various collectives in the nine Mekong River Delta provinces have suffered a total setback. The Hanoi administration has, however, not been discouraged by this. It has spread propaganda that this year collectively-run agricultural production has increased by 60 percent and that if this trend continues, more satisfactory results will be obtained in agricultural production. What the Hanoi government said is regarded as running against the current and is not true. Many foreigners who recently visited Vietnam to see the country with their own eyes said it would take at least 30 years before what Hanoi hoped for bears fruit and that the so-called transformation of this contract system by the Vietnamese Government only benefits infamous under-the-counter trading activities.

The involvement of 160,000 troops in the war of aggression against Cambodia and the deployment of a number of troops along the Vietnamese-Chinese border has drained the manpower which Vietnam needs for national development. Thus, the Hanoi authorities' boast about the size of their Armed Forces sounds ironic. Vietnamese leaders are trying to maintain their aggressive and warmongering appearance as part of their cruel attempt to divert the people's attention from their political setbacks and ineffective management of the country as the economy continues to decline seriously. Also, they are trying to force the people to join the Armed Forces in order to reduce the jobless population. Once conscripted into the army at the age of 17 to 27, Vietnamese youths have to carry out farm production for self-sufficiency and to provide themselves with room and board. All the Vietnamese Administration has to do is distribute to these soldiers the remaining weapons left behind from the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. As for ammunition, Vietnam has received only a limited supply from the Soviet Union.

ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES TAKEN IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

OW301208 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The drought triggered by the recent sunny, hot days has affected many fields of fifth month-spring rice in the northern provinces, particularly the coastal areas, where riceplants in many areas are budding or heading. The severe drought has caused the soil to crack and prevented riceplants in some fields from budding. Meanwhile, many ricefields have been affected by harmful insects. In particular, planthoppers and rice blast have developed in the parched ricefields.

According to reports from 10 northern provinces with key rice-growing areas, as of 28 May, as many as 250,300 hectares of rice had been affected by drought, 81,500 hectares had been seriously affected.

The weather continues to be sunny and hot. If the irrigation problem cannot be solved, riceplants will be unable to bloom. Moreover, crop pests may possibly develop, which would greatly affect rice yield and output.

To ensure the supply of electricity for water pumping stations in the fight against drought to protect the fifth month-spring rice crop, on 28 May, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministries of Power Water Conservancy, and Agriculture, and the northern provinces with key rice-growing areas, agreed to have all sources concentrate on supplying electricity to water pumping stations in the various localities for the next 10 days, in accordance with the following three systems: 55,000 kilowatts for 20 hours a day, 15,000 kilowatts for 24 hours a day, and 70,000 kilowatts for 8 hours at night.

The electricity service should properly manage the available sources of electricity, reduce electricity consumption at a number of agricultural and other installations, promptly handle all eventualities, and supply sufficient electricity to water pumping stations according to the plan for irrigating ricefields.

The water conservancy service and localities should provide close guidance in rationally distributing and supplying electricity to water pumping stations, while giving priority to areas seriously affected by drought and crop pests and urging workers of water pumping stations and agricultural irrigation clusters to use all electricity and water resources thriftily.

The agricultural service should coordinate with the localities in guiding cooperatives in the use of all available electric and oil water pumps to bring sufficient water to the drought-stricken ricefields and in the application of measures to prevent and eradicate harmful insects, especially brown planthoppers and rice blast, and to prevent crop pests from spreading. They should resolutely properly protect the fifth month-spring rice crop in order to achieve high yield and output.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON IMPROVING LABOR NORMS

BK301215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 85

[NHAN DAN 29 May editorial: "Do Away With Subsidization and Set Progressive Labor Norms"]

[Text] Labor norms, unit prices, and wages are factors of great importance for planning the enterprise's production costs and profits.

Labor norms also serve as the basis for calculating the unit price and wage for each product unit and assessing the labor productivity of each planning period. For many years, due to the limitations of the subsidy-based management system, the production cost of a product unit did not fully and correctly reflect the actual material and labor expenses. In production and business, production costs were, in almost all cases, not subjected to accurate accounting or only accounted for appearance's sake.

The resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, and Resolution No 156 of the Council of Ministers on some problems concerning the improvement of state-run industry management point out the need to renovate planning work and, particularly, to immediately revise the existing labor norms and set up new ones in conformity with the requirements of economic accounting and socialist business and with the actual current conditions of production. It is necessary to set up labor norms for all products so that unit prices and wages can be correctly fixed, and the wage funds can be planned.

The engineering, metal, and light industry sectors, the chemical general department, and the provinces of Bac Thai, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien have made initial efforts to establish and perfect a number of set norms for major state, sectorial, and local products. Some enterprises, including the Hanoi Leather Shoes Enterprise, have not only established a wide range of labor norms but also boldly eliminated the system of subsidization. They partially or wholly add price subsidies to wages and production costs and pay out wages in cash as well as in kind. In those localities that have satisfactorily established labor norms while applying the product contract system, a spirit of enthusiasm is kindled in production, thus adding momentum to the emulation movement for improving labor productivity, quality, and economic efficiency. On the contrary, in those localities that still cling to the methods of labor management based on the subsidization system and practice the system of egalitarian distribution, a way is yet to be found to avoid difficulties.

In general, only slow progress has been made in establishing labor norms. Norms are yet to be considered and approved for many products, including major ones. Some establishments have set different labor norms for the same items that are produced under similar conditions, thus leading to different production costs. A number of units also cite the nonuse of unit prices and wages as the reason for their failure to establish progressive average norms. The predominant tendency is to increase the man-hours per product unit and replace the labor expense needed for each product unit with the false-man-hour income. Many localities have also taken advantage of the assigned output value plan and the approved wage funds to carry out production activities at any price, without realizing that working under set norms and saving on working hours, supplies, and raw material constitutes a vital factor for lowering production costs. It takes too much time for labor norms to be considered and approved. The various sectors and responsible organs have failed to coordinate their activities and have even hampered progress in this regard.

The elimination of bureaucratic subsidy-based management methods and the implementation of a socialist business and economic accounting system are urgent requirements aimed at creating new development in economic management. A number of localities and grassroot units are experimenting with the method of raising wages by increasing the production cost. They put into accounts of the production cost all expenses of essential items which include expenses on materials, raw materials, embodied labor, and human labor. In this context, the rational establishment of labor norms and increased unit price and wage must be urgently and carefully carried out. The labor and wage plan must be included in the general production and business plan of grassroot production units.

We must proceed from rationally and scientifically experimental norms for each whole product and each semifinished product in the industrial process of product manufacture to establish and amend labor norms. The state will assign only the general norms for each production unit while norms for whole products and semifinished products will be established by primary production units through developing the workers' collective mastery and will be decided on by the directors of enterprises.

Along with satisfactorily establishing labor norms for production units, we must at the same time improve norms in accordance with the level of jobs in order to carry out the principle of distribution of labor: High-skilled workers receive higher wage; those who work less receive less; and those who do not work receive nothing. Workers paid by enterprises must produce a volume of goods worthy of their wage.

To satisfactorily establish labor norms, we must reorganize production, the labor force, optimally develop the available labor and equipment capability, and review the organization of organs which are carrying out indirect tasks to serve production. Labor norms should be uniform for products of the same quality and condition. Local norms are recognized only when no state or sector norms have been established. All norms must be reviewed by responsible and authorized organizations. Quickly establishing uniform labor norms is an urgent requirement for production and business. We must promptly establish and review norms of various important products for the national economy. Heads of production units are directly responsible for the quality of norms set forth by their units.

The increase of labor productivity and improvement of work effectiveness relies on progressive labor norms. Meanwhile, in strengthening the workers' ideological concept, we must pay attention to enhancing their spirit of patriotism and love for socialism through productive labor. We must struggle to oppose the practice of limiting labor norms or maintaining backward norms for individual interests. To establish progressive labor norms, we must promptly improve the system of price, wage, and unit price in order to encourage workers to work more diligently and creatively, while eliminating backward norms and establishing new norms, thereby increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, increasing wages, and strengthening the interests of the state, production unit, and individual worker on the basis of increased labor productivity.

TRUONG CHINH GREETSS CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

OW251558 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, on May 24 extended his warmest congratulations to Gustav Husak on his re-election as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In his congratulatory message, the Vietnamese president said: "may the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperations, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, between the two parties, two states and two peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia be constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples, world peace and socialism.

"I wish you good health and successes in your noble mission".

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES CAMBODIA TALKS, U.S.-SRV TIES

BK301247 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stressed that a proximity dialogue between the CGDK and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime is part of a comprehensive plan to settle the Cambodian issue. Speaking on arrival at Jakarta's Gengkareng Airport from visits to Thailand and Malaysia, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the proximity talks should be held after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The troops withdrawal is also a precondition set by the United States for normalizing its relations with Hanoi.

Minister Mokhtar said that the normalization of Hanoi-Washington relations is an Indonesian proposal for resolving the Cambodian issue. The normalization will create a new political configuration in Southeast Asia. The present political configuration is only determined by PRC and Soviet strategies.

KOMPAS VIEWS SOVIET UNION'S 'ASIAN FORUM' PLAN

BK291404 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS -- A proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the establishment of an Asian forum to solve security problems in the continent is considered here as both unnecessary and impractical.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, speaking on Thursday, said he believed that an Asian forum, where all Asian countries would gather to discuss their security problems, is unnecessary. "Problems taking place in various places in Asia are better discussed by those nations in that region," he said at the Foreign Affairs Department at Pejambon, Jakarta.

Meanwhile, Dr Sujati Jiwandono from the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS] said that it is more realistic to find a solution to the problem in various parts of Asia in a national or regional manner. If it is done in a global way, as proposed by the Soviet leader, the outcome will be obscure and unenforceable. Each country will try to interpret the outcome of the forum in accordance with its own interests.

Both men were interviewed by KOMPAS in conjunction with Gorbachev's proposal for the establishment of a forum with all Asian countries as members to discuss security problems in the continent. The proposal was voiced on Tuesday night in a banquet held in Moscow in honor of visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. On the occasion, Gorbachev said that such a forum is important in view of the fact that several security problems in Asia have become more serious and caused more suffering than those in Europe.

According to Mokhtar, the establishment of such a forum will not help solve various problems in Asia, but will only make them more complicated. He believed that problems in Asia must be solved by the countries in the region themselves. As an example, he cited the problems taking place in South Asia. "Problems currently taking place in South Asia must be solved by countries in that region without interference from external forces," he said. He added that problems taking place in Asia are the result of external interference. Therefore, Asia will be peaceful if such external interference can be stopped. "It is difficult to hope for a solution to various problems in Asia without the end of such external interference," he said.

Meanwhile, Dr Sujati added that to establish a forum in Asia, modelled after the 1975 CSCE forum held in Helsinki, is unrealistic, because Asia is not the same as Europe -- Europe is clearly divided into two forces, namely NATO and the Warsaw Pact, while Asia consists of many different groups. Because of this, Dr Sujati does not think Gorbachev's proposal is feasible. "This diversity in Asia has made it difficult for Asian nations to hold similar perceptions toward a certain situation," he added. While conceding that a global agreement may be easier to reach, Dr Sujati pointed out that such an agreement tends to make each country interpret its meaning in accordance with its own interests.

As an example, he pointed out the lessons obtained from the Helsinki forum whereby each participating country implemented the decision reached at the forum in line with its own interpretation. Wherefore, the CSIS political scientist expressed his conviction that the best solution is through the regional approach. He said that another difficulty in the realization of such a forum is opposition by the PRC and Japan, which are U.S. allies in Asia. The PRC will certainly not allow the Soviet Union to realize its proposal because it has its own interests in Asia.

Personally, Dr Sujati also believed that the proposal to establish an Asian forum is not far different from the Brezhnev proposal for Asian collective security. "Any effort exerted by the superpowers, either the United States or the Soviet Union, always tries to seize an opportunity in a certain situation as a new strategy to cope with the opponent's move." For this reason, he suggested that Indonesia not take part in such a forum because the Soviet Union wants to foster cooperation with Asian countries through it in its strategy against the United States. It will also use the forum to consolidate its position in Asia, including its presence in Japan's Kuril Islands, in Afghanistan, along the Sino-Soviet border, as well as Vietnamese forces' presence in Cambodia.

TEXT

MALAYSIAMOKHTAR DISCUSSES CAMBODIA PROXIMITY TALKS

BK301115 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia's proposal for talks between the Cambodian resistance groups and the Phnom Penh government will only lead to a temporary solution to the Cambodian conflict if other regional conflicts are not resolved. Minister Mokhtar told newsmen yesterday following a brief meeting with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen that the proximity dialogue should cover a settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute as well as the normalization of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the United States. Minister Mokhtar, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur from Thailand and made a brief stopover in Singapore, said that Indonesia does not oppose the proposal that has been approved by the six ASEAN member countries. He added that ASEAN should cancel the idea if the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government rejects it.

10

SINGAPOREMOKHTAR CLAIMS PRC SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA PLAN

BK301017 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 May 85 p 48

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[By Tan Lian Choo]

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[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here yesterday that he has China's backing for an Indonesian proposal to link normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations with a settlement for Cambodia. "Mr Wu is favourably disposed to this concept provided that normalisation is the end result of an exercise involving a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. On that, we're all agreed now, (and) the strategy, so to speak, is firmly in place. This is a good development," Dr Mokhtar said.

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The underlying thinking behind Indonesia's initiative consists of what Dr Mokhtar has often referred to in private as "field strategic dimension." This is based on the understanding that there can be no movement towards a settlement of the Cambodian problem because the key big power players in the current Cambodian stalemate are the Soviet Union, Vietnam's principal backer in its occupation of Cambodia, and China, which is the main supporter of the Cambodian resistance. A greater role for the U.S. in this issue is seen as possibly breaking the stalemate.

12

Yesterday, Dr Mokhtar said he got backing from Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian during talks he held with Mr Wu on the Cambodian problem in Bandung, where both leaders participated in the commemorative celebrations last month. Dr Mokhtar said he conveyed Chinese support for the peace plan to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, at a meeting held last fortnight in New York. He also assured Mr Wolfowitz of ASEAN backing for the plan.

48

Dr Mokhtar was in Singapore on a brief stopover between Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur yesterday. He met Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila earlier yesterday and was to brief his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, yesterday afternoon. The informal de-briefings of his meeting with Mr Wolfowitz were part of his "routine work as interlocutor," Dr Mokhtar said.

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PRESIDENT MARCOS' INTERVIEW, HEALTH REPORTED

HK310444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 31 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos has indicated he may ask the United States to send in combat troops if the mounting communist insurgency in the Philippines should "get out of control." In an interview Tuesday with Gamma Television, Mr. Marcos said this could happen if "infiltration and subversion is so massive" as to warrant "the entry of foreign ground troops into our country."

Although he did not directly identify the United States as the potential source of troops, it was evident the president was referring to American combat soldiers since his country has a mutual defense pact with Washington. The 67-year-old president also made the following points in the wide-ranging 1-1/2 hour interview with the Paris-based Gamma team at Malacanang Palace:

-- He would reinstate Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver if acquitted of conspiracy charges in the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The trial is expected to wind up soon.

-- He would "probably want to be nice" to Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain opposition leader, if she should run against him as the opposition candidate in the 1987 presidential elections.

-- He would "rest for a while and play golf and swim" if he should lose the 1987 elections. But he would return to power if asked by the people and if the "situation becomes so desperate."

-- He described all moderate opposition leaders as "weaklings" and indicated he would willingly yield power "if there is but one of them who can now promise me that they will fight against the enemies of the state openly and prepare for a program of economic recovery."

-- If he knew "for sure" that nuclear weapons had been installed in U.S. bases here, particularly Subic Bay Naval Base, "I would ask that we now look into the need for stocking these nuclear weapons."

The president said he would not take any "personal responsibility" if the military accused in the Benigno murder trial were convicted. He said conviction should be limited "to those who plotted." He also emphasized he had given his "word of honor" to General Ver that he would be reinstated if acquitted. To the query that this could set off another crisis, "oh, come on, justice is justice. Why do you punish anybody who is not convicted?"

Although the president expressed concern about the rising communist insurgency, he laughed off as "ridiculous" a top U.S. Defense Department official's fear that the New People's Army could take over in three to five years. The president also denied that, economically, the Philippines was now the "poor child of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" and pointed to two million Filipinos working overseas as proof "we have taught livelihood to millions."

The president also denied he was "very rich" because "then I would pay the indebtedness of this country quickly and finish the whole damn thing and forget it." The Philippines foreign indebtedness amounts to 29 billion dollars.

The Gamma TV journalists who interviewed the president told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he fared well physically during the interview and hardly missed a beat in answering their questions. But they recounted that when they covered the president's appearance at a war memorial service afterward, he "looked bad" and had to be helped by assistants when the services ended.

The president was seriously ill late last year when he virtually disappeared from public view for about two months. The president said he was hit by asthma and a certain virus amid speculation his heart and kidney were not well.

MARCOS INVITES OPPOSITION FIGURES TO RETURN

HK301206 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] President Marcos today reiterated his offer of safe conduct and free movement to opposition leaders abroad who may wish to come home to observe local conditions. Bert Asuge has added details:

[Begin recording] The president condemned the deliberate distortion of Philippine conditions by Filipinos who do nothing but lobby and give their country a bad name abroad. He then issued the challenge to foreign-based opposition leaders to see the country for themselves. In asking them to come to the Philippines, Mr Marcos offered them free passage and free movement here. The president expressed confidence that if his opponents were prepared to face Filipino reality, they would find the country to be in much better shape than what they have been led to believe. Asked about the critical views of the country expressed by some recent American visitors, President Marcos said they may have been influenced by Raul Manglapus and Steve Psinakis, two opposition leaders in the United States. He described the two as freeloaders and self-appointed critics and judges of what is happening here. The reluctance of these opposition leaders to take him up on his offer of free passage, the president said, arises from their own fear of being proven wrong on the real conditions in the Philippines. [end recording]

PRESIDENT REBUTS SIN'S REMARKS IN WASHINGTON

HK310319 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [30 May] he was prepared to treat the recent statements by Cardinal Sin abroad with more levity and tolerance than he has treated all fabrications and exaggerations from all sources in the past. The president was reacting to statements made by Cardinal Sin during a question-and-answer session at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Wednesday, in which the cardinal mentioned private conversation that took place at a dinner with the president in Malacanang.

Mr Marcos said Cardinal Sin's remarks about the communist insurgency and the political situation indicated that he seems to still harbor his old fantasy of becoming a political leader. He said the records of the dinner, not luncheon as claimed by the cardinal, would not bear out the statements made by the cardinal made in his Press Club speech. The cardinal sought the meeting with the president last April 8 to ask for a tax exemption for the entry of radio and television equipment for Radio Veritas, which was being donated by a West German foundation.

OPLE SEEKS REVIEW OF BASES LABOR AGREEMENT

HK310317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople has sought a review of the labor agreement between the Philippines and the United States to protect the interest of Filipino workers in U.S. military facilities in the country.

He said the agreement carries iniquitous provisions, such as the one empowering the American bases commander to overrule the joint R.P.-U.S. panel on arbitration cases. Minister Ople made the suggestion as he received a petition from the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees in the bases demanding immediate action on their demands. One demand is that the decision of the R.P.-U.S. Joint Labor Committee on Arbitration cases should be made binding, final and executory. The other demand is for the increase for the employee midyear bonus of 200 pesos to 2,500 pesos in keeping with inflationary trends of the economy. The Americans, however, want the bonus to be pegged at 1,000 pesos.

NEGROS TASK FORCE COMMANDER RELIEVED OF DUTY

HK301407 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 85 p 12

[Text] Bacolod City -- Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman, head of the Regional Unified Command for Western Visayas, yesterday announced the relief of the commander of Task Force Sugarland [TFS] in Negros Occ. as the death toll in Sunday's raid in Isabela town rose to 19 with the death of a 23-year-old pregnant woman after surgery in a Bacolod hospital.

Relieved from his post was Col. Isagani de los Santos, commander of the Fourth Brigade, Third Division, of the Philippine Army. Designated as acting TFS commander was Col. George Muleta, commanding officer of the 7th infantry battalion also in Negros Occ. Another Scout Ranger who suffered injuries also succumbed Tuesday, bringing to 11 the number of Rangers -- including their commanding officer, Lt. Emmanuel Arroyo, 28 -- killed in the raid. Aside from the Rangers, two Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] members also died during the raid.

The six civilian casualties were identified as Ricky Tecson, 19; Leonardo Villagrancia, an inmate at the municipal jail; George Sarapa; Felix Relos, 32, and his three-year-old daughter Maria, and the pregnant woman, Felisa Villanueva-Baudin who was operated on to remove a bullet in her stomach.

Col. Arnulfo Obillos Negros Occ. constabulary commander, also disclosed the recovery of two of the three cargo trucks used by the estimated 200 armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army, who fired Armalites and hurled grenades at the Scout Rangers' headquarters, the municipal hall and at a passenger bus loaded with civilians and some of the wounded soldiers. The raiders apparently took the headquarters by surprise, killing 10 Rangers, 2 CHDF men and two civilians on the spot. They also carted away an undetermined number of firearms and ammunition.

At the town hall, they released eight prisoners from the municipal jail, including three suspected NPA members who joined in the shooting after being supplied with firearms.

The hour-long exchange of fire was believed to have started at 4:39 p.m. the time at which the battered clock at the military headquarters had stopped. According to Obillos, one of the trucks recovered had been found abandoned at barangay Santol in Isabela. Its ownership was traced to sugar planter Dioscoro Rubin of Binalbagan town. The other truck was found at Hacienda Manolita in Payao, also in Binalbagan, and found to be registered in the name of planter Jose Ma. Arroyo. The truck was found to have several bullet holes and bloodstains believed to have come from the dead or wounded among the attacking group. Eyewitnesses earlier reported that the raiders drove off only after they had loaded their casualties in the trucks.

Still unrecovered is the third truck bearing plate No. SDN-748, also registered in the name of Rubin. Meanwhile, pursuing Scout Rangers killed three suspects during an encounter at Barangay Amuntay in Binalbagan late Tuesday morning according to military sources.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF CALLS FOR ACTIVE VIGILANCE

HK301212 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today called for active vigilance in safeguarding city, municipal, barangay, [word indistinct], military detachments, and other installations from liquidations committed by the New People's Army. Jun Francisco reports:

[Begin recording] Reacting to reports from the field about the recent rash of raids and ambushes by the NPA, Ramos warned all commanders to always be on the alert and never be lulled into a full sense of complacency as they confront the challenge of subversive terrorists. He likewise expressed extreme concern for the casualties because he said almost all of the recent NPA attacks were carried out through treachery and deceit. With this critical condition in mind, Gen Ramos ordered all his commanders to be ever watchful in their service to country and people. In addition, he appealed to local officials and concerned citizens to extend their unwavering assistance and cooperation to the armed forces, who are mandated to protect their individual liberties under a climate of justice and democracy. If we expect to win and preserve our democratic way of life, teamwork between the people and the military against the common enemy, the communist threat, should be foremost and paramount, he said. [end recording]

'DEAD OR ALIVE' ORDER FOR PRIEST'S KILLERS

HK301359 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 May 85 p 10

[Text] A "dead or alive" order was issued yesterday by President Marcos to get the suspected killers of Father Tullio Favali, an Italian priest murdered in Mindanao and Tim Olivarez, missing TEMPO correspondent.

The order was issued to Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, chief of the South command, for the arrest of brothers Elpidio and Edilberto Manero, principal suspects in the killing of the priest in Cotabato. A similar order was also given in the case of Olivarez, who is also editor of the LUZON TRIBUNE, a provincial newspaper, on the basis of leads furnished to the President by other newsmen. Olivarez has been missing since early this year.

The President ordered the creation of a special team from the National Bureau of Investigation and the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) to go after the suspects in the suspects in the newsman's kidnapping. The President also directed the military authorities concerned to explain why the Manero brothers were not in military custody before the Favali killing when in fact there was a court order remanding them to the custody of the military in connection with the earlier murder case.

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